

W2006-01081-C2A-13-CD

IN THE CRIMINAL COURT OF TENNESSEE AT MEMPHIS

THE THIRTIETH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

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STATE OF TENNESSEE

VERN BRASWELL,

ORIGINAL

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vs.

Case No. 05-03038

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Defendant.

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TRANSCRIPT OF EVIDENCE

Volumes 6 of 11 Volumes

DECEMBER 5, 2005

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THE HONORABLE JOSEPH B. DAILEY, PRESIDING JUDGE

APPEARANCES

FOR THE STATE:

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Reported by:
Katherine Knowles
Court Reporter

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Clerk of the Courts

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IN THE CRIMINAL COURT OF SHELBY COUNTY, TENNESSEE
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                                DIVISION 5
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      STATE OF TENNESSEE
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                                              Case No.
                                                        05-03038
5
      vs.
      VERN BRASWELL,
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                    Defendant.
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                  This cause came to be heard and was heard on the
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      5th day of December, 2005, et seq., before the Honorable
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      Joseph B. Dailey, Judge, holding the Criminal Court for Shelby
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      County, at Memphis, Tennessee, and a jury of twelve and two
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      alternates
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                  The jury was selected, impaneled, and duly
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      accepted by both sides and sworn. Officers were sworn to take
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      charge of the jury; a sequestered jury being requested. On
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      December 6th, 2005, the indictments was read by Ms. Betsy
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      Carnesale, Assistant District Attorney General for the State
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      of Tennessee; plea of not guilty was entered by Mr. J. Bailey,
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      Attorney for the Defendant.
                   The witnesses were called, placed under the Rule
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      and excluded from the courtroom. The following proceedings
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      were had to wit:
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THE COURT: Bring out Mr. Braswell, please. The motions that need to be addressed before we bring the jurors in are what?

MR. J. BAILEY: Two things, Judge. On -- I'm sorry, Your Honor. On last week I received a -- I'm sorry, week before last, last week I received a notice of the State's intent to present certain evidence of other crimes, wrongs and acts, overt acts, what we'd normally call prior bad acts.

More specifically for the record, the State intends to show that in 1996, April of '96, that the defendant Mr. Braswell was involved in a domestic altercation where he was charged with domestic violence and that Ms. Braswell, the decedent, was hit, scratched, and choked and that photos were taken.

That's one item.

Second item that we were noticed on is that in June of 2004, that a Ms. Kristie Woods, who is allegedly Mr.

Braswell's girlfriend of some sort, that at some party that

Ms. Woods -- that the defendant became angry with Ms. Woods,

grabbed her by the neck, and likewise, a similar incident,

which the State alleged occurred in September of 2004 a couple

of months later. It is our position and I filed this motion

this morning in limine, it is our position that under Rule

404(b) that these types of acts must be excluded if the

purpose of which -- the purpose of their admission and their

being offered into evidence is for the purpose of proving

character in conformity with those acts.

Now as far as I know from my own investigation, our investigation in this matter and what I believe to be what the State's proof will be, that's the sole purpose for admitting it into -- or offering it for evidence, that they want to show that Mr. Braswell, the way he's accused -- this alleged homicide is -- the accusation will be that the decedent died from a manual strangulation.

And, you know, offering proof of his choking some other individual a year ago or a little more than year ago and also slapping and choking the decedent Ms. Sheila Braswell almost ten years ago, nine years ago, the only purpose for that would be to submit into evidence, tender into evidence that when Mr. Braswell gets angry, he chokes. And that's what 404(b) specifically excludes.

The second part of our argument is that even if the Court were to rule that it's relevant and that it's not excluded under 404(b), the second part of 404(b) is really a restatement of 403, which simply says that if its prejudicial value outweighs its probative value, Your Honor is aware of that, that it has to be excluded as a matter of law. And we would conclude that all this could do would go to inflame this jury, to give the jury the impression that because he choked Kristie Woods or she alleges that he choked her -- there is no police report or anything of that nature that we know of and I

checked -- that because she alleges that he choked her or that he was rough and violent with her, that that means he was rough and violent with the decedent.

And it is our position that that's exactly what the -when you read the comments and the annotations to the rule,
that's exactly what the crafters of the rule sought to
exclude. Now I submitted to the Court three cases. I cite
four but I submitted copies of three. More particularly,
State versus Eakes, and I won't go through them but just for
the record State versus Eakes, which is cited as 2003 Westlaw
21523244 Tennessee Criminal Court of Appeals decision;
likewise State versus Gilley, G-I-L-L-E-Y, that's cited at
2004 Westlaw 367705. That's likewise a Tennessee Criminal
Court of Appeals decision; State versus Stanton,
S-T-A-N-T-O-N, which is cited at WL 876873. That's a
Tennessee Criminal Court of Appeals decision; and finally,
State versus Curry, C-U-R-R-Y, which is cited at 2001 Westlaw
872789, again a Tennessee Criminal Court of Appeals decision.

In each case they simply set forth the test. Your
Honor has seen that test many times. But in applying the test
to the facts of this case, one can only conclude that the only
purpose in submitting or offering such proof of prior bad
acts, acts of alleged violence on the part of Mr. Braswell
would be to show that his alleged behavior in this case was in
conformity with the alleged behavior that occurred in those

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incidents. And again, we believe that that is exactly what the Rule 62 exclude. And after that I have one other motion.

THE COURT: Unrelated to this?

MR. J. BAILEY: Unrelated to this.

MS. WEIRICH: Judge, just briefly. My motion speaks for itself. The State is offering to intend -intending to offer this proof, rather, to prove intent, identity, motive, lack of accident or mistake. I don't know what defense is going to throw up as their defense. conversations this morning after being advised that they had an expert, I've learned that they've got an expert in deviant behavior. So perhaps they're going to throw forth some defense that shows that this was some sex act that went horribly wrong, which in the State's opinion makes this proof all the more relevant to show lack of accident or mistake. We're not offering to prove this to show that because he did it on these other days he must have done it this night. goes to show the lack of mistake, lack of accident, identity, intent, all the things that we have to prove as part of the premeditation of murder in the first degree.

And the cases cited by us in the motion, they talk about the remoteness of the prior incident and that that is something that affects only the weight, not the admissibility. And what the Court looks to is a rational connection between the events, not a temporal one. That language is from Hahn, a

Tennessee Criminal Appeals opinion from 1985. But that's the basis of our motion, Judge, not to show conformity therewith. We would never be able to get into this proof if that was the basis.

THE COURT: Right. It's actually a little premature to try to rule on this question. It seems like I remember at the bond hearing that we had shortly after Mr. Braswell was indicted, there was some suggestion by Mr. Bailey that the defense was going to be that the defendant went to bed and the victim went in to take a bath and the next thing he knew, he woke up and found her dead in the bathtub. And now maybe there's something different in the defense.

MR. J. BAILEY: That was in his suppression hearing, Judge. That was what came out in his statement at the suppression hearing.

THE COURT: Or at the bond hearing.

MS. WEIRICH: That will be the proof, Judge, that 911 received a call from the defendant indicating that he had been up with his wife around 1:30 in the morning. They were having sexual intercourse. He went to bed. She went to take a bath. He woke up at ten 'til four and found her dead in the bathtub. That is the State's case.

MR. J. BAILEY: That's the State's case. And the State is absolutely correct that we do -- it is our intention to put forth a defense that this was an accidental homicide

that it occurred during what is commonly called "rough sex" or "rough play." And we do have an expert to testify to that and to talk about that and assist the jury in understanding it.

THE COURT: Okay. Well, let me read through these cases and just sort of consider the arguments that have been made at least until after lunch. We certainly won't get into the part of voir dire until after lunch.

MR. J. BAILEY: Very well.

THE COURT: So I'll rule after lunch.

MR. J. BAILEY: Very well. And the other issue,
Your Honor, it's my understanding -- I think Your Honor and I
have already, along with Ms. Weirich, we had -- I came by the
Court maybe a week or so ago and we talked about whether or
not this case would be sequestered. And I think Your Honor
indicated that it might be best if we do. For the record, we
-- the defendant does not want the jury to be sequestered.

MS. WEIRICH: The State does for the record.

MR. J. BAILEY: We believe that particularly on a case that might last over a week or at least a week, it appears, that that limits us to jurors who are able to be locked up for that -- and I say "locked up," sequestered for that period of time. That limits us to a certain socioeconomic class of jurors, not necessarily a -- it's not a Batson challenge. We're not saying a certain race but certainly a certain socioeconomic class of jurors, jurors who

don't have to make -- who can make arrangements for childcare and on their jobs and so forth.

And we believe that the constitutional right to a jury of one's peers outweighs -- that's a fundamental right in the Bill of Rights in the Constitution, and it outweighs the Tennessee statutory scheme that allows for either side to ask for a sequestered jury. And just for the record, I submit that argument to the Court.

argument. With all do respect, I think that my experience has shown over the past 24 years that people of all socioeconomic categories find ways to serve on juries and find ways to get off of juries and it's all about who's willing to serve on the jury; all races, all socioeconomic categories. Some folks have childcare problems that can't be avoided. But my experience has been in most instances, jurors all across the board have shown a willingness to serve on a sequestered jury. And I haven't really had any problem in getting a jury just because it was going to be sequestered. So I'll note your exception.

MR. J. BAILEY: Very well.

THE COURT: I don't know of any studies or research that's been done to substantiate your assertion. I do think that in this case, it being a first degree murder case, that I think will receive some publicity and attention

during the course of the week, it's necessary to -- in order to ensure the progress of the trial and the integrity of the case to have the jurors sequestered. I don't think that it's a security question in this case as it is in some case where we have, you know, gang ties or something of that sort, but I think it's a publicity issue and a distraction issue and a matter that is necessary in order to ensure the speedy resolution of the case and appropriate resolution of it.

MR. J. BAILEY: One last thing and we may be able to agree to this. I've received a motion in limine from the State. Let me just ask. It might be something we can agree to.

MS. WEIRICH: Judge, I filed this morning a motion in limine regarding -- should be a copy in the jacket -- regarding one of the medical examiners who may testify in this case, Dr. Joye Carter. She's now working in Texas. And these were some issues that came up at the preliminary hearing. And just the different grounds that I've set forth in the motion in limine. One was this is a question that was asked by, I believe, Mr. Ballin at the preliminary hearing. He asked her if she was fired as the medical examiner in Harris County, Texas. She denied that and I don't know of any proof of that. These are things that I'm asking defense counsel not mention in jury selection or in cross-examination of Dr. Carter, that she asked individuals to fabricate individuals on autopsies.

This was a direct question again by defense counsel. Dr.

Carter denied such in the preliminary hearing. And I believe

Mr. Bailey was present at the preliminary hearing.

MR. J. BAILEY: I was.

MS. WEIRICH: That she was fined \$1000 as part of a settlement reached with the Texas State Board of Medical Examiners for allowing unlicensed pathologists to perform autopsies. Again, that evidence would be irrelevant. In the State's position, it's nothing that goes to her truthfulness or lack thereof; and that the Harris County Commission settled two whistle-blower suits that were brought because of action by Dr. Carter. And she again has a different take on that. She merely says that a settlement was reached and no wrong was done. The truth I'm sure lies somewhere in the middle. But again, any evidence of that or any questioning of that would be purely irrelevant and just prejudicial.

MR. J. BAILEY: Your Honor, in response, I think it is premature for us to state -- I'll just state this to the Court. At the present time we don't intend to utilize any of that information. I did participate in a preliminary hearing. However, Mr. Ballin was lead counsel at that time and Mr. Ballin sought to bring that evidence out during the question of whether or not this witness was going to be tendered as an expert. He was voir diring the witness with regards to prior incidents of bad acts during that portion of

her being qualified as an expert.

Now, we reserve the right, and I'd state to the Court that we're not intending to use it right now, but we reserve the right to impeach this witness if it comes to it. And so I'd ask the Court to reserve judgment on that 'til such time as it becomes an issue. But in all candor, we don't intend to utilize it. That's not part of my case.

THE COURT: Okay. If there comes a time that you feel that you do want to delve into any of this, by all means approach the bench. We'll have a jury-out hearing and we'll discuss it at that time.

MR. J. BAILEY: We'll agree to do that.

THE COURT: Okay. Obviously the Rule will be in effect. And I'm going to -- I assume these are all family members but not witnesses?

MR. J. BAILEY: Well one is a witness.

THE COURT: Whoever the witness is cannot come back in at all until he or she has testified. The other family members are welcome to come back in once we've selected the jury. But during jury selection, it's such a small courtroom and we have so many jurors in here that there is just not room for you. So if you want to stay on this floor during the afternoon while we're selecting the jury, you are certainly welcome to do so, but I'm going to ask that you stay down on that end of the hallway.

Mr. Bailey, you can escort them down there to that lobby area down on the other side of Division 6 where the -- you know you go through the doors. There's some chairs there. They can sit down there. But I want to remind all of you that when we break for lunch in a few minutes, there are going to be 60 or so jurors milling around, taking elevators, probably downstairs in the snack bar. You are not to discuss the case in any way. Don't talk about it among yourselves because you never know when a juror may be standing next to you and overhear something you may say. And so you don't want to inadvertently say something in the presence of the jury. Now that's the category of inadvertently saying something.

Obviously, you all understand that you are not to intentionally say anything to any juror. You are not to approach any juror and intentionally try to influence them or say anything to them regarding this case. If you do, then you'll be on the second row and we'll have a hearing regarding that. But I don't anticipate that problem. But the first category is probably the more likely scenario. Don't say anything among yourselves because there are going to be so many people around that might overhear what you say. So don't talk about the case until you are on your way home this evening.

All right. So for now, if you would exit and go down that way to that waiting area down there. Thank you.

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MR. J. BAILEY: I'll speak to them. We'll excuse them until after the jury is picked. Your Honor, I notice that the chairs are now tied together. It's a little different than the way they used to be. May I take this chair and put it behind us but a little closer for the defendant? THE COURT: No, I think y'all can talk to him easily enough. It's all of two feet behind Mr. Walter Bailey, a foot and a half maybe. I just don't see any problem. They're tied together for obvious security reasons. And I think he's fine right where he is. We're going to keep the procedure the way it always is. MR. J. BAILEY: Thank you, Judge. THE COURT: Yes, sir. All right. Ask the jurors to step in, please. (Prospective jurors present.) THE COURT: Okay. Good morning, ladies and I think since we don't have quite enough seating, I think the first thing we'll do is call 18 of you to the front and that will free up enough seating for everybody and a couple of the gentlemen that are standing. So, Officer Lafferty, if you would call 18 jurors to the front, please. DEPUTY LAFFERTY: 12. THE COURT: William Berry. DEPUTY LAFFERTY: 18. THE COURT: Margaret Bryson.

1	DEPUTY LAFFERTY: 8.
2	THE COURT: Susan Lowery.
3	DEPUTY LAFFERTY: 52.
4	THE COURT: Danny Matthews.
5	DEPUTY LAFFERTY: 24.
6	THE COURT: Mary Brooks.
7	DEPUTY LAFFERTY: 2.
8	THE COURT: Earl Mitchell.
9	DEPUTY LAFFERTY: 45.
10	THE COURT: Frances Brock.
11	DEPUTY LAFFERTY: 35.
12	THE COURT: Jerry McCollum.
13	DEPUTY LAFFERTY: 43.
14	THE COURT: Phillip Yeager.
15	DEPUTY LAFFERTY: 34.
16	THE COURT: Jacqueline Green.
17	DEPUTY LAFFERTY: 40.
18	THE COURT: Robin Smith.
19	DEPUTY LAFFERTY: 17.
20	THE COURT: Brenda Hill.
21	DEPUTY LAFFERTY: 47.
22	THE COURT: Victoria Jenkins.
23	DEPUTY LAFFERTY: 16.
24	THE COURT: Marquinet Hence.
25	DEPUTY LAFFERTY: 44.

THE COURT: Luis Guerrero.

DEPUTY LAFFERTY: 5.

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THE COURT: Helen Anderson.

DEPUTY LAFFERTY: 41.

THE COURT: Janet Russell.

DEPUTY LAFFERTY: 29.

THE COURT: Darline Jordan.

All right. Now let me ask all of you up front and in the audience to stand and raise your right hands to be sworn in as prospective jurors.

(Prospective jurors sworn.)

THE COURT: Thank you, you may be seated. Welcome to Division 5 of Criminal Court. I'm Judge Joseph Dailey.

The matter for your consideration this week if you're chosen to serve on this jury is Indictment Number 05-03038, charging the defendant Vern Braswell with the offense of murder in the first degree. Mr. Braswell is represented by Mr. Walter Bailey and Mr. J. Bailey. State of Tennessee is represented by Ms. Amy Weirich and Ms. Betsy Carnesale.

The phase of the trial that we're beginning right now of course is the jury selection phase. That will last probably the rest of the day. In just a few minutes we'll stop for lunch, but we'll resume after lunch and it will probably last for the rest of the day. Once the jury has been selected and the alternate jurors, then probably tomorrow

morning we'll swear the jury in.

After that the indictment will be read by the prosecutors. The indictment is the written document that's in this folder that let's the defendant know exactly what he's been charged with. It's not evidence, cannot be considered by you as evidence, but it will be read to you and a not guilty plea will be entered on behalf of the defendant.

Following that, the opening statements will be given by the attorneys. Opening statements are intended to provide the jury with some idea of what the lawyers think the proof will be in the case so that you aren't totally in the dark as you begin hearing the witnesses in the case. So opening statements will be given by the attorneys representing each side.

After that then the prosecutors, Ms. Weirich and Ms. Carnesale will present their proof. They'll call their witnesses to this witness stand and elicit sworn testimony. They may introduce exhibits or photographs, things of that sort as well. They have the burden, of course, of going forward first because they have the burden of proving the case.

When they've completed their proof, then the defense may present proof, if they care to, although they're not required to. They're not required to present any proof at all, although they may if they care to. And if their decision

is to present no proof, then you can draw no inference whatsoever from that decision. You cannot hold it against the defendant in any way if he chooses to present no proof. It's entirely his prerogative.

Once all the proof has been presented, then the attorneys will give their final arguments. And then following that, I will read to the jury the law in the case, all the law that you'll need to know in deciding this case will be read to you by me at the end of the trial.

Then following that, the jury will be allowed to begin its deliberations. So basically, that's the step-by-step procedure that we'll be following this week during the course of this trial.

As I indicated, we'll be selecting the jury today. Let me explain a little bit about the jury in this trial. The jury in this case, once it's selected will be sequestered. So you will be guests of the County for the duration of the trial once the jury has been selected and sworn in.

That won't begin until tomorrow morning. Even if we begin the jury selection process today, which I anticipate we will, we'll stop for the day. We won't swear you in as jurors until tomorrow morning so everyone will be allowed to go home tonight and return tomorrow morning with your suitcase, in essence to stay with us for the duration of the trial at that point.

Now, I anticipate that the trial will last four or five days. It will take the better part of the week, but I don't anticipate it spilling over into next week so I don't see that as any realistic possibility. But it probably will take the bulk of this week.

Having said that, let me say that we all understand any time we select a sequestered jury in these courts that there will be some people who inevitably have some conflict that they simply cannot avoid and cannot reschedule and cannot get around and, therefore, can't serve on a sequestered jury and I understand that there will be some that are in that situation. But I urge all of you to give as much thought as possible to making yourselves available to serve as jurors this week on this case if you're asked to do so because it's very important that we have the full participation of as many citizens as possible on the trials that we hold down here in these courtrooms. And so I would ask that you all make every effort possible to make yourselves available to serve on the jury if you're asked to do so.

And as I indicated, if you are selected to serve on the jury, you won't be sequestered until tomorrow at the earliest. So everyone will be allowed to go home tonight and explain to your family that you're on a sequestered jury and that sort of thing.

So I think with that explanation before we go further,

we'll stop for lunch at this time. Let me give a few cautions to you before we break for lunch. First, I'll ask all of you to be back at 1:30. Those of you that are up front in just a moment will go with Officer Lafferty. He'll show you where our jury room is. I'll ask you to be back in the jury room at 1:30. Those of you in the audience, I'll ask you to please be in the waiting area outside the courtroom where you were earlier at 1:30.

Do not discuss the case at all. You don't know really much about the case at this point obviously, but you do know what the charges are, who the lawyers are, that sort of thing. Just don't talk about the case at all in any way with anybody. Go to lunch and talk about other things but don't talk about this case or the criminal justice system. Don't allow anyone to approach you and discuss the case with you. Let us know if somebody tries to do that.

So with that, we'll see all of you at 1:30. Thank you. Y'all go with Officer Lafferty, please.

(Prospective jurors out.)

THE COURT: You can take the defendant out.

Mr. Bailey, it occurred to me that with your family members down here, that's probably not a good spot because the jurors that are back in the jury room are going to be coming and going right through that holding area.

MR. J. BAILEY: I will have them leave.

THE COURT: So have them leave or perhaps better yet, for now at least, would be move them down over to the Division 7 waiting area over there so these jurors can sort of file out to the elevators without, you know, sort of running all through your witnesses.

MR. J. BAILEY: Very well. I'll take care of it.

THE COURT: Thank you. We'll stand in recess
until 1:30.

(Recess.)

THE COURT: Okay. With regard to the issue that we discussed this morning, my ruling is that while proof of other crimes or bad acts obviously should be scrutinized closely before admitted and obviously one has to weigh the prejudicial effect against the probative value, and obviously it cannot be allowed in for the purpose of trying to demonstrate that since he committed the one he therefore committed the other. But in this case if the proof develops as y'all have suggested it will, if the defense develops that there was some sort of deviant sexual behavior or unconventional sexual behavior that resulted in this, then the proof of these three prior bad acts and/or convictions would be extremely relevant in my opinion to prove intent and the absence of mistake.

Those two factors would be -- the two that come to mind right now absence of or rebuttal of accident or mistake and

intent would, I guess, be three factors. And I think that the relevance of that proof under those circumstances would far outweigh the prejudicial effect. The jury obviously would be given curative instructions at the time and during the charge and told how to receive that proof if they choose to believe it, then how to receive it and apply it.

But that's generally my ruling based on what y'all have told me this morning and what you have told me the defense plans to try to develop. And in essence, I think the same would be true if the defense were what was suggested at the bond hearing two to three months ago, that is that he went to bed and woke up three hours later and found her dead in the bathtub, show absence of accident or mistake and intent.

But having said all that, in my opinion this proof is only appropriately used in rebuttal. I'm going to preclude the State from getting into it in the case in chief because we don't really know what the defense -- the defendant isn't required to tell us right now what he's going to present and what he plans to develop. There have been suggestions obviously, but until we know for certain what the defense is, it's not --

MS. WEIRICH: Well -- and I don't mean to interrupt the Court.

THE COURT: Go ahead.

MS. WEIRICH: Along with this is the issue of --

and we have filed a motion for reciprocal discovery and I just found out this morning that they have a defense expert that they intend to call. I have not seen a report from this expert. I got the name. And I called his office to try to talk with him, but I don't know what he's going to say. I don't know what he's looked at. I don't know if the defendant is going to testify. All of this to say that the State would ask that there not be any mention of that defense or any expert testimony on that defense unless they can say for sure that the defendant is going to get on the stand and say he choked his wife and he choked his wife in some sex act that went horribly wrong.

But up until this point, to the homicide detectives, to the millions of people that he called that night on both his home phone and his cell phone, he's been repeating the same story, that they were having sex at 1:30 in the morning. He went to bed. She got up to take a bath. He got up two hours later and she was dead.

So I guess it's -- the other reason the State filed the request to produce the 404(b) evidence is to identity, which is something we have to prove. If he's the only other adult in the house and he's saying he doesn't know what happens, why should we be hamstrung, depending on what the defense is going to be, and furthermore, they should not be allowed to throw that defense out to the jury unless they can tell Your Honor

that yes, he's going to take the stand and yes, he's going to admit to doing it.

But again, I don't know what their expert is going to say because I've not seen a report. I don't know anything. I couldn't get through to Mr. Schwartz during the lunch break so I don't know.

THE COURT: Mr. Bailey.

MR. J. BAILEY: I'm sorry, Judge.

MR. W. BAILEY: Your Honor, our response is obvious that we're not precluded from -- as long as we in good faith pose questions to potential jurors, then we are at liberty to do it, as long as -- we couldn't do it if we weren't in good faith in terms of questions we asked.

THE COURT: Well, then I suppose that opens up the

-- if y'all go forward in good faith during voir dire and

opening statement, advancing the defense that was alluded to

earlier this morning, then I will allow the State in good

faith to go forward with their 404(b) proof.

The only way -- the only reason I indicated that it should only be used in rebuttal is that at this point we don't know what the defense will prove to be. But if y'all are stating in good faith that this is what the defense is going to be, then -- then I think the State should not be handcuffed at this point and be precluded from responding to that. So that's -- that's where we are.

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MR. W. BAILEY: Well, we do plan to inquire of the jury for various reasons on the issue of erotic asphyxiation or asphyxiafilia. And we wouldn't raise that or we wouldn't submit those inquiries with the jury during voir dire unless we had some good faith basis for doing it.

THE COURT: Well, that's fine. But again, I think the record should reflect clearly -- as far as I know from what y'all have told me today, Mr. J. Bailey announced -- maybe it was Mr. Walter Bailey this morning for the first time that I've heard, that you have an expert witness coming and that he cannot be here on Thursday.

MR. W. BAILEY: That's correct.

THE COURT: And Ms. Weirich has stated that even though she has asked for reciprocal discovery, today was the first she's heard that y'all had an expert witness, hadn't received a report, hasn't received a name and phone number, any way to contact him, find out what's going on with it. So we're still going forward with the trial, but if you're going to advance that defense, which is for the first time today on trial date December 5th make known to anyone, then I believe that the State should be entitled to go forward with their 404(b) proof. It would not be necessary to require that it be considered rebuttal proof.

And we may -- we may revisit the fact of the identity factor later, depending on what the proof proves to be. If

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the defense -- if they revert to the defense that was suggested during the bond hearing, then identity may be a factor. MS. WEIRICH: Yes, sir. THE COURT: If they proceed with this defense of the asphyxiation during a sexual act, then identity may well not be a factor. So we'll revisit that later. MR. J. BAILEY: Thank you, Judge. THE COURT: Is there a report that was generated by your expert? MR. W. BAILEY: No, sir, we do not have a report. THE COURT: Is there any reason why you waited until trial date to apprise the State of the fact that you intend to call an expert in this case? MR. W. BAILEY: Well, we're not -- we don't feel that we were compelled but the short answer, Judge, is we just made contact with him after diligently trying to pursue experts in the field and got a commitment out of him to testify. But we do not have any sort of written report. THE COURT: All right. Bring in the jurors, Ask the jurors to step in from outside, please. (Prospective jurors present.) THE COURT: All right. Ladies and gentlemen, let me get a little bit of background information from you at this Mr. Berry, are you employed, sir?

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1	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes, sir.
2	THE COURT: Where?
3	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Mueller Industries.
4	THE COURT: I'm sorry?
5	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Mueller Industries.
6	THE COURT: What type of industry is that?
7	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: They're a manufacturing
8	company but I'm a network administrator.
9	THE COURT: Okay. How long have you been with
10	them?
11	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: A year and a half.
12	THE COURT: And could you stay with us starting
13	tomorrow on a sequestered jury for several days?
14	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes, I can.
15	THE COURT: Thank you. And, Ms. Bryson, are you
16	employed?
17	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No.
18	THE COURT: Okay. And could you stay with us
19	starting tomorrow on a sequestered jury for several days?
20	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.
21	THE COURT: Thank you. And, Ms. Lowery, are you
22	employed?
23	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes, sir.
24	THE COURT: Where?
25	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Time Warner Telecom.

1	THE COURT: How long have you been with them?
2	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Nine years.
3	THE COURT: What do you do for them?
4	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Sales engineer.
5	THE COURT: Could you stay with us starting
6	tomorrow on a sequestered jury for several days?
7	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes, sir.
8	THE COURT: Thank you. Mr. Matthews, are you
9	employed?
10	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes, sir.
11	THE COURT: Where?
12	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Division of Corrections.
13	MS. WEIRICH: I'm sorry, Judge.
14	THE COURT: Division of Corrections. Where are
15	you assigned, specifically?
16	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Manager over fire safety and
17	sanitation.
18	THE COURT: Manager over where?
19	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Fire safety and sanitation,
20	heat control.
21	THE COURT: At which facility?
22	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Correctional Center.
23	THE COURT: Shelby County Correctional Center?
24	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes, sir.
25	THE COURT: How long have you been out there?

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PROSPECTIVE JUROR: 17 years. THE COURT: Obviously, during those 17 years you've come in contact with a lot of inmates at the Correctional Center. PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes, sir. THE COURT: And that does not automatically exclude you from a jury, but I would need to ask you whether there has been anything over the past 17 years about your job at the Correctional Center that would affect your ability to be fair and impartial on a jury of this sort in this 10 particular type of case? 11 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No, sir. 12 THE COURT: You think you could set all that aside 13 and listen to the proof that you hear this week and render a 14 verdict based solely on the proof and the law that I would 15 read to you at the end of the trial? 16 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes, sir. 17 THE COURT: Thank you. And could you stay with us 18 on a sequestered jury starting tomorrow? 19 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes, sir. 20 THE COURT: Thank you, sir. And, Ms. Brooks, are 21 you employed? 22 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes, sir. 23 THE COURT: Where? 24 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Memphis Pathology Labs. 25

1	THE COURT: How long have you been there?
2	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: About ten years.
3	THE COURT: What do you do for them?
4	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I'm a phlebotomist.
5	THE COURT: And could you stay with us starting
6	tomorrow on a sequestered jury for several days?
7	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes, sir.
8	THE COURT: Thank you, ma'am. Mr. Mitchell, are
9	you employed?
10	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Retired.
11	THE COURT: From where?
12	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: America West Airlines.
13	THE COURT: And could you stay with us starting
14	tomorrow on a sequestered jury?
15	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.
16	THE COURT: Thank you. Ms. Brock, are you
17	employed?
18	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I'm retired.
19	THE COURT: From where?
20	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Owned a business with two
21	other people, O.D.A. Jewelry, jewelry designers.
22	THE COURT: And could you stay with us starting
23	tomorrow on a sequestered jury?
24	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.
25	THE COURT: Thank you, ma'am. Mr. McCollum, are

1	you employed?
2	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Retired.
3	THE COURT: From where?
4	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Memphis Light Gas and Water.
5	THE COURT: All right, sir. And could you stay
6	with us starting tomorrow on a sequestered jury?
7	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes, sir.
8	THE COURT: Thank you, sir. Mr. Yeager, are you
9	employed?
10	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes, sir.
11	THE COURT: By whom?
12	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Fleischmann's Yeast.
13	THE COURT: And what do you do for them?
14	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Control room operator.
15	THE COURT: Do they have a factory facility here
16	in Shelby County?
17	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.
18	THE COURT: How long have you been with them?
19	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: 15 years.
20	THE COURT: Okay. And could you stay with us
21	starting tomorrow on a sequestered jury?
22	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes, sir.
23	THE COURT: Thank you. Ms. Green, are you
24	employed?
25	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I'm Ms. Green.

1		THE COURT: You're Ms. Green. Okay. Could y'all
2	swap seats,	please. Now, Ms. Green, are you employed?
3		PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes, sir.
4		THE COURT: Where?
5		PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Internal Revenue Service
6	center.	
7		THE COURT: How long have you been there?
8		PROSPECTIVE JUROR: 15 years.
9		THE COURT: What do you do for them currently?
10		PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Customer service rep.
11		THE COURT: And could you stay with us starting
12	tomorrow on	a sequestered jury?
13		PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes, sir.
14		THE COURT: Thank you. Ms. Smith, are you
15	employed?	
16		PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes. My name was Lorna Smith.
17	Yes, I am.	
18		THE COURT: Okay. What is your name now?
19		PROSPECTIVE JUROR: It's Chiodo, spelled
20	C-H-I-O-D-O	.
21		THE COURT: Okay. And where are you employed now,
22	Ms. Chiodo?	
23		PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Fed Ex Express.
24		THE COURT: How long have you been with them?
25		PROSPECTIVE JUROR: 17 years.

1	THE COURT: Okay. Could you stay with us on a
2	sequestered jury starting tomorrow?
3	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I guess.
4	THE COURT: Thank you. Ms. Hill, are you
5	employed?
6	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes, sir.
7	THE COURT: Where?
8	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Memphis Orthopaedic Group.
9	THE COURT: How long have you been there?
10	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: 22 years.
11	THE COURT: What do you do for them?
12	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I'm an orthopaedic technician.
13	THE COURT: Could you stay with us starting
14	tomorrow on a sequestered jury?
15	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes, sir.
16	THE COURT: Thank you, ma'am. Ms. Jenkins, are
17	you employed?
18	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes, sir.
19	THE COURT: Where?
20	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Former Union Planters now
21	Regions Bank.
22	THE COURT: What do you do for them?
23	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I'm an accountant.
24	THE COURT: How long have you been with them?
25	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: 18 years.

1	THE COURT: How many?
2	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: 18 years.
3	THE COURT: And could you stay with us starting
4	tomorrow on a sequestered jury?
5	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes, sir.
6	THE COURT: Thank you, ma'am. Ms. Hence, are you
7	employed?
8	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes, sir.
9	THE COURT: Where?
10	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Whiteville Correctional
11	Facility.
12	THE COURT: And what do you do out there?
13	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Dentist.
14	THE COURT: Dr. Louise Blackwell out there?
15	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No, sir.
16	THE COURT: How long have you been out there?
17	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: A year and a half.
18	THE COURT: And could you stay with us starting
19	tomorrow on a sequestered jury?
20	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.
21	THE COURT: I guess I'll ask you the same
22	questions I asked Mr. Matthews. Working in a correctional
23	facility, is there anything about your experiences there, what
24	you've heard, what you've seen, that you think would interfere
25	with your ability to sit fairly and impartially on a jury of

this sort?

prospective juron: Sort of. I have had a couple of inmates that did not appreciate the policy that we have as far as their treatment, so, you know, that kind of makes things a little uncomfortable, knowing that if -- it's possible that I could run across this inmate again or this person again at my facility.

THE COURT: Right. Well, I appreciate that and understand that, but those were incidents obviously unrelated to this case. And you think though that you could listen to this proof this week and base a verdict on what you hear this week?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: It would be hard because, I mean, the situations I've had have been with people that have been accused of the same type crime.

THE COURT: So you think that might spill over into your thought process and affect your ability to listen to the proof in this case with a totally open mind?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: All right. Then, Doctor, I'll excuse you. Thank you for being here. And, please, return to the large jury room across the street. Mr. Guerrero, are you employed?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Where?

1	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Walgreens.
2	THE COURT: Which one?
3	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: The Walgreens you want
4	specific location?
5	THE COURT: Yes.
6	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Right now on Third and Raines.
7	THE COURT: How long have you been there?
8	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: At that particular one?
9	THE COURT: With Walgreens total.
10	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Four years.
11	THE COURT: What do you do currently at the one at
12	Third and Raines?
13	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Assistant manager.
14	THE COURT: And could you stay with us starting
15	tomorrow on a sequestered jury?
16	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes, sir.
17	THE COURT: Thank you. Ms. Anderson, are you
18	employed?
19	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I'm retired.
20	THE COURT: From where?
21	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: State of Tennessee.
22	THE COURT: Which division of the State?
23	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Arlington Developmental
24	Center.
25	THE COURT: How long were you out there?

1 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: 31 years. THE COURT: 31. Could you stay with us starting 2 tomorrow on a sequestered jury? 3 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes. 4 5 THE COURT: Thank you, ma'am. Ms. Russell, are you employed? 6 7 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes. THE COURT: Where? 8 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: KPC Performance Media. 9 THE COURT: How long have you been there? 10 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: 14 years. 11 12 THE COURT: What do you do for them? 13 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Account manager. 14 THE COURT: Could you stay with us starting 15 tomorrow on a sequestered jury? PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I don't think so. 16 17 THE COURT: Why is that? 18 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I'm a single parent and I 19 don't have anybody that can help me with my child. 20 THE COURT: How old is your child? PROSPECTIVE JUROR: He's 17 but he doesn't drive 21 22 yet. 23 THE COURT: And there's no one that can fill in 24 and help out? 25 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I've got a brother but he's a

fireman and he works 24-hour shifts. So I don't know if I can 1 find anybody that can help me. 2 THE COURT: And at age 17 though, he would not be 3 4 able to --PROSPECTIVE JUROR: He's not a mature 17 year old. 5 THE COURT: Well, I certainly won't challenge a 6 mother's assessment on that. Thank you. I'll excuse you 7 If you will return to the large jury room across the 8 Thank you. And, Ms. Jordan, are you employed? 9 street. PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Self-employed. 10 THE COURT: What type of work? 11 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Commercial cleaning service. 12 THE COURT: How long have you had that job? 13 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: We've had it seven years. 14 THE COURT: Seven years. And could you stay with 15 us starting tomorrow on a sequestered jury? 16 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes. 17 THE COURT: Thank you. If y'all would move down, 18 please, and call two more jurors. 19 20 DEPUTY LAFFERTY: 11. 21 THE COURT: Hilary Moss. DEPUTY LAFFERTY: 49. 22 23 THE COURT: Martha Sparks. Ms. Moss, are you employed? 24 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes. 25

THE COURT: Where? 1 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Brother Industries. 2 THE COURT: How long have you been there? 3 15 years. PROSPECTIVE JUROR: 4 THE COURT: Could you stay with us starting 5 tomorrow on a sequestered jury? 6 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes. 7 THE COURT: Thank you. Ms. Sparks, are you 8 employed? 9 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Self-employed. 10 THE COURT: What type of work? 11 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Childcare. 12 THE COURT: Okay. And could you stay with us 13 starting tomorrow on a sequestered jury? 14 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Sure. 15 THE COURT: Thank you. Ms. Weirich. 16 MS. WEIRICH: Thank you, Your Honor. Good 17 afternoon. As Judge Dailey told you my name is Amy Weirich 18 and along with Betsy Carnesale, we work for your District 19 Attorney General, Bill Gibbons. We represent the people of 20 the State of Tennessee in this matter that you've been called 21 over here to consider, okay. 22 Voir dire, this part of the jury selection that we're 23 going through, this part of the trial is set aside so that we 24 can select 12 jurors that are best suited to hear this 25

particular case. All right. And that's why you took an oath to tell the truth and answer the questions honestly because under the laws of the State of Tennessee, both sides in a criminal case, the State of Tennessee and the Defendant, are entitled to a fair trial. All right. That's the ultimate goal at the end of the day. That's why we go through this process of asking you all some questions and trying to get to know you a little bit better to make sure that that objective is met. All right. Does everybody kind of understand that? Voir dire or voir dire in French means to tell the truth and that's basically what we're doing right now.

When you or if you are selected as a juror in this case, you will go through the process that Judge Dailey spoke of before lunch. You will hear the indictment read to you. You will listen to the opening statements. You will hear witnesses take the stand and be questioned by both sides of the table, representatives of the State of Tennessee and defense attorneys.

After all of the proof is in, you will listen to the closing arguments. And then Judge Dailey will read to you the law that applies to this particular case. Okay. So if any of you have ever served on jury service before, served on jury duty before, you may hear something from Judge Dailey that differs from what you remember from your prior experience.

Can you promise me that you'll focus on what Judge Dailey

tells you and follow the law that he gives you?

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All right. And when it's read to you, it will be a lot of words that are kind of weird that we're not used to listening to everyday and kind of don't make a lot of sense, but I'm going to try to go through a few of those with you this afternoon. But rest assured that when you go back to the jury room, you're going to have the charge in front of you. You're going to have all of the law that applies to this case typed out for you, for you to look at and review. Okay?

When you go back there, you'll be sent back with the charge, but you'll also be sent back there with three tools, okay. And they are the tools that you must use in your deliberation process. The first tool that you will use as a juror is the evidence. Evidence comes in the form of real live people that will walk through that back door, take an oath to tell the truth just as you've done, and they'll sit in that chair and they'll answer questions. They're not actors. We've not had a rehearsal, all right. They'll answer to the best of their ability the questions posed to them. And you'll listen.

Evidence also can come in the form of items that can't speak; pictures or tangible items, things like that that will sit on this table. You'll also get to take those back with you to the jury room. So you'll have the evidence.

The second tool is the law. It comes from Judge

Dailey. I'm going to talk to you a little bit about it this afternoon. And we'll talk to you more about it in opening statement and in the closing argument. If any of us tells you something that differs from what Judge Dailey tells you, please listen to what Judge Dailey tells you, okay. That's where the law comes from.

The third tool is your common sense; your good, old-fashioned common sense that all of you use everyday at work, at home, with your neighbors, with your in-laws, whatever. We all use our common sense everyday in making decisions. And we want you to bring that same common sense with you to the jury room. Can all of you promise you will?

All right. Before I talk to you about the law, there are -- there are two things for which there is no room in this courtroom Division 5 of the Criminal Courts of Shelby County or in any other. And it's the reason that lady liberty is blindfolded whenever you see pictures of the scales of justice and the lady in middle with the blindfold on, there is no place in this courtroom and certainly not in that jury room for sympathy or prejudice. All right. And you'll be told that by Judge Dailey at the end, but we want that to be out here in the front today as we begin this process.

So can all of you promise that the only tools you will use are the evidence, the law, and your common sense and that you will not allow sympathy nor prejudice to step into that

jury room? Can you promise us that? Okay. All right. 1 sir? 2 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I had two people very dear to 3 me get murdered and it will be very difficult for me. 4 5 MS. WEIRICH: Okay. And that's one of my questions that I will pose to everyone, that very situation. 6 And by the fact that it's that much on your mind right now, 7 they were both murdered? 8 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes. 9 10 MS. WEIRICH: How long ago was that? 11 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: About six years. 12 MS. WEIRICH: And were they murdered together or 13 was it two separate incidents? 14 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Separate. MS. WEIRICH: Okay. And because of that life 15 experience that you've had to endure, you think it might be 16 17 difficult for you to listen to this proof with an open mind? 18 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes. 19 MS. WEIRICH: All right. Judge, I'd pass for 20 cause. THE COURT: All right. Mr. Matthews, I'm sorry to 21 22 hear about your situation. I appreciate you bringing that to 23 our attention and I'll excuse you at this time. If you would 24 return to the large jury room across the street, please. You

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may proceed.

MS. WEIRICH: Thank you. Did you have your hand raised?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No.

MS. WEIRICH: Okay. That's why we go through this line of questioning. Just because something that may have happened in your past may not suit you best for this particular case, you might be better suited for another trial that's going on. We talked about the three tools and the two things that there's no room for.

Let me talk to y'all a little bit about some legal terms, okay, before I get into some specific questions for each of you. Thanks to John Grisham and all of the Hollywood movies and all of the TV shows that seem to inundate our lives, there are a lot of legal terms that are thrown around on TV and in books and in Hollywood movies and sometimes they're used incorrectly. And so what I want to do is kind of switch the tables a little bit and get your focus on what the law of the State of Tennessee is because that's what will control your job as jurors this week.

The first one of those phrases is the one "beyond a reasonable doubt." Okay. We hear it all the time. Sometimes you hear "beyond a shadow of a doubt, beyond all doubt." I think there's even been a book titled Beyond a Reasonable Doubt. In the State of Tennessee, it's as helpful I think to talk about what beyond a reasonable doubt does not mean as it

is to talk about what it means.

All right. We talk about beyond a reasonable doubt because the State of Tennessee, Ms. Carnesale and I, have the burden, have the job, have the responsibility of proving to you that the defendant is guilty of murder in the first degree. And we have to prove that to you beyond a reasonable doubt.

Now I'm going to talk to you in a minute about what murder first degree means. But first of all, let's talk about beyond a reasonable doubt. What it means is that the State of Tennessee has to prove the elements of the crime of murder first degree, the ingredients that go into making murder in the first degree in the State of Tennessee. You will not be told by Judge Dailey or anyone else that the State of Tennessee has to answer every one of your questions, okay. Sometimes we can. A lot of times we can't.

You will not be told that the State of Tennessee has to prove beyond all doubt that the defendant is guilty of murder in the first degree. You're probably thinking but yeah,

Ms. Weirich, we're talking about murder in the first degree.

Shouldn't you be held to a higher burden? No. The burden is the same whether we're talking about someone's car being stolen or someone's life being taken. It's beyond a reasonable doubt.

If at the end of this trial you go back in the jury

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room and you start going through the elements of murder in the first degree; intentionally and with premeditation did kill Sheila Braswell, if you start going through those elements and you have a doubt as to whether or not we've proved one of them, you have to take it another step and you have to ask yourself is my doubt a reasonable one or am I getting hung up on things that don't matter? Am I getting hung up on insignificant issues that are not relevant to the elements of the case, intentional killing with premeditation. Okay. your doubt is a reasonable one, then we've not done our job. But if your doubt is one based on the what-ifs, the might haves, the could haves, the oh, yeah it could have been, then it's not reasonable and you're getting hung up on irrelevant And we have done our job, okay. The reasonable in issues. that phrase is capitalized. All right? Does that make sense to everybody?

Do you agree or do you understand how difficult it would be for Ms. Carnesale and I to prove to you beyond all doubt that something happened? What would you have to do to be convinced beyond all doubt that something happened?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: See it yourself.

MS. WEIRICH: You'd have to see it yourself, wouldn't you? And even then if Officer Lafferty were to come over here right now and knock me over and Judge Dailey were to send all of you to the back to write down what you just saw,

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how many different versions would we have? As many people as we have sitting here, wouldn't we? And that's just a human trait. Some of you are focused on me. Some of you are looking at me, probably wondering about whether your kids got home safe from school, what are you going to make for dinner tonight, how long is this trial going to last, what's going on at the office while I'm not there. The law allows for those human characteristics and doesn't make the burden beyond all doubt. That's why we need 12 eyes and ears, okay? Does that make sense to everybody?

Okay. All right. That's one of the terms and it's kind of the big umbrella over everything we do. I think at the end of the trial Judge Dailey will instruct you first degree murder in the State of Tennessee in this particular case the State must prove that the defendant unlawfully killed the victim and that the defendant acted intentionally.

Intentionally. Intent. It's a word that shows up in a lot of legal settings but it's also a word we use everyday. How can you tell what somebody's intent is? I'll tell you right now we're not going to have anybody walk in with a crystal ball to tell you that on November 5th, 2004, the defendant's intent was X, Y and Z. How can we tell what people meant to do or say? By their what?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Actions.

MS. WEIRICH: By their actions, by their words,

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those types of things. All right. So even if it's a word that shows up in a fluffy jury instruction, intentionally is the same way that you're used to using it, in the same way you're used to thinking about it. You look to people's actions and words to discern what they intended to do, whether they acted intentionally. And that the killing was premeditated. That's another word that gets kind of twisted around in Hollywood. What does premeditated mean?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Plan out.

MS. WEIRICH: Plan, yes. One thing that it doesn't mean, there's no set time. There's no clock that has to tick for a certain number of minutes for premeditation to develop, okay? It has to exist before the killing, but you're not going to hear anybody come in and testify that there was premeditation in the mind of the defendant for five minutes and six seconds on November 5th, 2004. All right. definition, I believe this is what Judge Dailey will tell you and if he tells you something different, listen to him. A premeditated act is one done after the exercise of reflection and judgment. Premeditation means that the intent to kill must have been formed prior to the act itself. It is not necessary that the purpose to kill preexist in the mind of the accused for any definite period of time. It is not required that the premeditation exist in the mind of the defendant for a certain number of seconds or minutes. Okay? Does that make

1 sense? All right. Have any of you ever been the victim of a 2 crime or have the same situation that we've already heard of, 3 a close friend or family member that's been a victim of a 4 violent crime? Let me start in the back row just to keep 5 myself -- yes, ma'am? 6 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: It wasn't a violent crime but 7 I have been burglarized. 8 MS. WEIRICH: Okay. And how long ago was that? 9 10 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Five years. MS. WEIRICH: All right. Were you home? 11 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No. 12 MS. WEIRICH: Okay. Were you at work when it 13 14 happened? PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I had left and went to the 15 16 grocery store. MS. WEIRICH: Was anyone ever arrested? 17 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No. 18 MS. WEIRICH: Did they take a lot of things? A 19 few things? 20 21 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes. MS. WEIRICH: A lot of things? 22 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes. 23 MS. WEIRICH: All right. The police were called? 24 25 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.

MS. WEIRICH: I assume. And they came out? 1 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes. 2 MS. WEIRICH: Okay. A report was taken and all of 3 those things. You told them what was taken from your house 4 and you crossed your fingers and hoped that they'd call you 5 back and tell you we found your stuff and that never happened? 6 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No. MS. WEIRICH: Anything about -- and the reason we 8 ask this question, and it may not seem clear to you since it's 9 just a burglary and this is a murder case, but if you were 10 treated either so poorly by the Memphis Police Department or 11 so wonderfully by the Memphis Police Department, that after 12 that point you vowed to either never believe another word a 13 police officer told you or to believe anything a police 14 15 officer told you, that's the kind of thing we'd need to know. When officers come in here, we want you to listen to their 16 testimony and judge it the same way everybody else does. Do 17 you see what I mean? 18 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Uh-huh. 19 MS. WEIRICH: Is there anything about having gone 20 through that, that will keep you from giving both sides of 21 22 this case a fair trial? PROSPECTIVE JUROR: 23 MS. WEIRICH: Anybody else on the back row? 2.4

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Same thing.

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MS. WEIRICH: And same question to you. Was there anything about having gone through that that would keep you from giving both sides of this case the State and Defendant a fair trial? PROSPECTIVE JUROR: (Shook head left to right.) MS. WEIRICH: All right. Anybody -- did I get everybody back there? Anybody on the middle row? And the front row, yes, ma'am? PROSPECTIVE JUROR: My sister was murdered by her husband. MS. WEIRICH: How long ago was that? PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I was a child but I can remember. MS. WEIRICH: Okay. All right. And it was here in Memphis? PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Well, it wasn't in Memphis. They lived in Mississippi. MS. WEIRICH: All right. Here the defendant is accused of killing his wife. Do you think that would be something that might be difficult for you to listen to with an open mind, given what your family went through? PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I think so. I think so because as a child I kind of, like, formed opinions at that time and they have not left. MS. WEIRICH: Okay. All right. I'll pass for

1 cause, Your Honor. THE COURT: Okay. Ms. Anderson, right? 2 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Right. 3 THE COURT: I'll excuse you, Ms. Anderson. 4 5 you. MS. WEIRICH: Should I proceed? 6 THE COURT: Sure. 7 Thank you. Anyone else on the front MS. WEIRICH: 8 Have any of you ever been -- and I'm going to use all 9 the words that are used -- arrested, convicted, indicted, 10 11 charged with a crime? Anybody? Yes, sir? PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I've been arrested. 12 MS. WEIRICH: Okay. For what? 13 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Public drunkenness, many, many 14 15 years ago. MS. WEIRICH: Many, many years ago. All right. 16 And they held you in jail a little time and they let you go? 17 18 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yeah. MS. WEIRICH: All right. Anything about that that 19 would keep you from giving both sides a fair trial? 20 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No. 21 MS. WEIRICH: Thank you for being honest. I 22 23 appreciate that. When the jury is sworn in, in this case, you 24 at that point the defendant will be asked how he pleads and he 25 will stand up and enter a plea of not guilty. At that point,

the challenge is made, if you will, for the State of Tennessee to prove to you that the defendant is guilty of murder in the first degree. And if you are sworn in as jurors in this case, Ms. Carnesale and I look forward to doing that. Thank you. Pass for cause, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Bailey.

MR. W. BAILEY: Thank you, Your Honor. May it please Your Honor, ladies and gentlemen of the jury, I'm as the Court has previously announced, I'm Walter Bailey. And with me trying this lawsuit is J. Bailey. The obvious question is are we related and we are. That's my son.

Do -- I'm going to ask you some preliminary questions and I'm going to take a little longer. And let me explain to you my purpose of this voir dire examination. My purpose is to help to obtain or to get 12 fair and impartial jurors to try this lawsuit. We're looking for people who don't have a bone to pick or an ax to grind. We're looking for people who can call, I like to use baseball terminology because everybody understands baseball, American way of life. Everybody understands a ball is a ball and strike is a strike. And that's all we are looking to obtain. We want 12 fair, balanced jurors that can call a ball a ball and a strike a strike. We don't want jurors who can lean or would be inclined to lean one way or the other.

Now this is not going to be a pleasant experience, no

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trial involving first degree murder is a pleasant trial. It's not pleasant for anybody. And I want to ask you at the outset, is there anybody just by the very nature of the case itself who feels that you can't stick with us, be a fair and impartial juror and won't be so emotionally overwhelmed just by the sheer nature of the case that you wouldn't give us the benefit of your fair judgment? Anybody feel that way? Yes, ma'am?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Mr. Bailey, I don't know. Ι don't know what the charges are. I do not believe in the death penalty. I could not do that. I have worked in the Salvation Army Daycare Center. I have seen people that have been abused that have had no home life. My feeling is not that they should be free but I could not convict somebody to death when they have had no background of learning right from I've been around children. I've had my own school. know the importance of a background of somebody, and I have known a lot of cases where you see that these people who do these horrible crimes, granted they should not be out, but I could not convict them to the death penalty and live with myself because I personally feel that a person's character comes from their background 90 percent of the time. And if they have not had that, I could not -- I feel like the parents should be put in jail instead of the person. I'm just telling you my personal. I don't know if this is important or not,

but I just feel like I need to say something.

MR. W. BAILEY: I appreciate that. I'm going to let the Court indulge you on that issue.

THE COURT: Well, Ms. Brock, thank you for that statement. This case, so you'll know so all of y'all will know, does not involve the death penalty. The State is not seeking the death penalty, and the jurors will not be charged with the responsibility of setting any punishment but it will not involve the death penalty in any way. So that should allay your concerns about that issue. Thank you.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I have a comment.

MR. W. BAILEY: Yes, ma'am.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: You mentioned anyone being --

MR. W. BAILEY: Ms. Smith?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Well, that's my maiden name.

MR. W. BAILEY: Chiodo.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yeah. I haven't lived there in several years. I'm a sucker for a sob story myself. I don't know, I may be sympathetic. I don't know.

MR. W. BAILEY: Well, the whole notion is to be able to set aside any sympathy. And all of us at some point in our life, you know, we're vulnerable. We fall for things that we sometimes get embarrassed over. That's just the way we are. We're constituted that way as human beings.

But the point is for you to be able to -- even though

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you may have gut feelings or gut instincts but to follow the law and look at the evidence, look at the facts and set aside any personal feeling you may have, you're not here rooting for one team or one side or the other. You're just here to call it as you see it. And I'm going to talk to you about some of the principles of law that apply to this case that you will have to follow that we anticipate His Honor will charge you. But that's the direction in which we're going. So don't be embarrassed about your natural instincts and your natural feelings. Nobody walked in this courtroom without having natural instincts and feelings. We all do. I mean, that's just the way we're made up. Sometimes we automatically respond. We may look at a person and not like the way that person looks and immediately have some hostile vibe, but that doesn't mean you couldn't be fair to that person. Does that answer your question?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.

MR. W. BAILEY: Thank you. And let me also point out that His Honor is going to tell you that he's the provider of the law. The judge gives you what the law is, not the lawyers. And these fine prosecutors here, they don't tell you what the law is either. They can give you their version, like I'm going to give you my version like we will. But the prosecutors don't know anymore about this case than you so consequently, we don't want you accepting anything said in the

voir dire or anything said in the opening statement or arguments when we get to that as being facts because we're not here to provide fact. We're only here as a conduit through which the information flows.

So -- and I'm glad I mentioned that because sometimes when we lawyers speak, jurors think well, we may have some special knowledge. We don't. We weren't at the scene. We don't know what happened. We're just providing you what we understand is available to be provided. That's as far as we can go.

Now one of the things I neglected to ask, is there anybody related or knows anyone personally in the prosecutor's office?

MS. WEIRICH: Ms. Brock has her hand up.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I know someone in Judge
Dailey's office. I do not know anyone in the prosecutors
office.

MR. W. BAILEY: I see. You don't know Judge Dailey personally, do you?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No, I do not.

MR. W. BAILEY: And anybody else? Anybody got any close relative or friend, close friend that is, who is in law enforcement? Yes, sir, Mr. Guerrero?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes, sir. My aunt, she's -- she's not an officer but she's a probation officer so she's

been there for about I say 20 years. 1 MR. W. BAILEY: That wouldn't have anything to do 2 with this case, would it? 3 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No. 4 MR. W. BAILEY: What about you, Ms. Jordan? 5 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I'm Ms. Jordan and I also have б a son that's a policeman here in Memphis. 7 MR. W. BAILEY: Now there are going to be some 8 police officers who are going to testify in this case, you 9 know, officers whenever you've got a death at a scene, you 10 have police officers who go out and investigate. That's what 11 our fine officers do. But -- and they will testify. And His 12 Honor is going to tell you the ground rules by which you 13 evaluate the testimony of police officers. Now will you 14 promise us that you will follow those ground rules? You 15 promise that you'll evaluate the testimony of police officers 16 the same way you would lay people, non-enforcement officers? 17 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes, I will. 18 MR. W. BAILEY: You're Ms. Sparks? 19 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes. 20 Okay. Thank you. Yes, ma'am? MR. W. BAILEY: 21 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: My husband is in federal 22 criminal investigation for Internal Revenue Service. 23 MR. W. BAILEY: You're Ms. Brooks? 24 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes, sir. 25

MR. W. BAILEY: Okay. But that won't have anything to do with this, will it? PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No. MR. W. BAILEY: You're not going to try to relate to the prosecution's side of it just because your husband is in law enforcement? PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No, he's strictly tax. That's the general idea. MR. W. BAILEY: don't want people taking sides on things that are outside this courtroom because if you do that, then we've got a tough fight. We're trying to fight more than just a battle of what's before us here in the courtroom. We've got outside, extraneous stuff that we're trying to fight here, too, and we don't want to do that. I know you're not going to put us in that position because you're going to let us know. Now have any of you -- I think we've heard some of you refer to your own experiences as having been victims of crime. Any of you had close relatives or friends who have been victims of crimes? Yes, ma'am. PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes. MR. W. BAILEY: Ms. Brown, is that correct? PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Ms. Bryson. MR. W. BAILEY: Ms. Bryson, I'm sorry.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR:

she was murdered and it's been about -- I think the kids are,

One of my friends, her sister,

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like, 17 so it's been about 17 years. 1 MR. W. BAILEY: Well, now Mr. Vern Braswell is 2 sitting over here, is charged with first degree murder. 3 you think you can give him the benefit of a fair trial? 4 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: My honest opinion? No. 5 MR. W. BAILEY: You don't? 6 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No. 7 MR. W. BAILEY: You think you might -- I guess 8 you're pretty clear on that. You're pretty candid. 9 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I'm very clear. I don't 10 believe so. 11 MR. W. BAILEY: Very well. 12 THE COURT: All right. Ms. Bryson, thank you. 13 I'll excuse you at this time. 14 MR. W. BAILEY: Thank you, ma'am. Is there 15 anybody else who's got a close friend or family member who's 16 been the victim of a crime that would cause that experience to 17 interfere with this process? 18 Now I'm going to ask you some personal questions. 19 again, it isn't out of an effort to be nosy or to probe but --20 Ms. Weirich, do you need a break? 21 Thank you though. MS. WEIRICH: No, sir. 22 MR. W. BAILEY: It's not out of any effort to be 23 nosy or probe, but what we're trying to do is our way and 24 sometimes to look at your experience and see whether based on 25

that experience that you'd be the type person we'd be comfortable with serving as a juror in this case. That doesn't mean you're a good or bad person either. Let me quickly hasten to say, if you're excluded from this panel, it doesn't mean there's something wrong with you. It simply means that we were a little edgy about based on your history and your experience and your exposure on your sitting in on this type case. And it may be that on another type case, maybe a civil case that you would be very appropriate. But in this type case it may be we may have a feeling that you're not. So I'm going to quickly starting with you, Mr. Mitchell, I understand you're retired.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.

MR. W. BAILEY: And you worked for America West Airline?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I was a pilot with America West Airlines.

MR. W. BAILEY: Did you fly all over the world?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Just over this part of the world, South America, Canada, Mexico, Caribbean and all over the U.S.

MR. W. BAILEY: I see. And how long were you a pilot?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Totally pilot almost 30 years.

I was in corporate aviation before I got in the airline.

MI	R. W. BAILEY: Corporate what, sir?
PI	ROSPECTIVE JUROR: I was with the corporate
aviation with	different companies here in Memphis, W.R. Grace
and Company, 1	Dublin Enterprises, sharing (indiscernible) for a
while.	
M	R. W. BAILEY: Now I take it are you married?
P.	ROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.
M	R. W. BAILEY: Do you have children?
P.	ROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.
M	IR. W. BAILEY: How many, sir?
P	ROSPECTIVE JUROR: Two children. Two daughters.
M	IR. W. BAILEY: And does Mrs. Mitchell work?
P	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.
M	MR. W. BAILEY: What does she do, sir?
P	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: She's a school teacher.
M	MR. W. BAILEY: City or County school system?
P	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: She's in the private school
system.	,
M	MR. W. BAILEY: Private school system.
Р	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: She was in both those others
though at one	e time.
M	MR. W. BAILEY: All right. Ms. Brooks, you're a
phlebotomist?	
P	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes, sir.
М	MR. W. BAILEY: And what lab are you employed?

1	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Memphis Pathology.
2	MR. W. BAILEY: And how long have you been there,
3	ma'am?
4	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: About ten years.
5	MR. W. BAILEY: And I know there is a Mr. Brooks
6	because you earlier mentioned him. What does he do?
7	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: He works for Internal Revenue
8	Service as a special agent.
9	MR. W. BAILEY: Children?
10	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Two.
11	MR. W. BAILEY: All right. And, Ms. Lowery, as I
12	understand you work for a telecom system?
13	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Time Warner Telecom.
14	MR. W. BAILEY: And how long have you been there?
15	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Nine years.
16	MR. W. BAILEY: Is there a Mr. Lowery?
17	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.
18	MR. W. BAILEY: And what does he do, ma'am?
19	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: He's self-employed.
20	MR. W. BAILEY: Children?
21	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: 19 year old.
22	MR. W. BAILEY: You wouldn't have a problem
23	calling a ball a ball and a strike a strike, would you?
24	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No, sir.
25	MR. W. BAILEY: All right. Thank you. Mr. Berry,

how about you, sir? Is there a Mrs. Berry? 1 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes, sir. 2 MR. W. BAILEY: And what does she do, sir? 3 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: She's a bookkeeper for a 4 grocery store chain. 5 MR. W. BAILEY: Do you have children? 6 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: One 16 year old. 7 MR. W. BAILEY: And I understand you say you were 8 the victim of a crime? 9 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes, sir. 10 MR. W. BAILEY: What happened? 11 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: My house was broken into about 12 eight years ago. 13 MR. W. BAILEY: Now you're not going to look at 14 Mr. Braswell, Vern Braswell over here and hold that against 15 16 him, are you? PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No, sir. 17 MR. W. BAILEY: You'll give him a fair shake? 18 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: (Nodded head up and down.) 19 MR. W. BAILEY: Ms. Hill, how about you, ma'am? 20 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I work for Memphis Orthopaedic 21 Group. I've been there 22 years. 22 MR. W. BAILEY: Is there a Mr. Hill? 23 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No, sir. 24 MR. W. BAILEY: And tell us a little something in 25

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terms of your daily tasks at the Orthopaedic Group.
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                  PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I'm the one that goes to put
2
      casts on patients, take stitches out, go to surgery with the
3
      doctors, assist clinically in the clinic area only.
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                  MR. W. BAILEY: Enjoy your work?
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                  PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Love it.
 6
                  MR. W. BAILEY: And Ms. Chiodo?
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                  PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Chiodo.
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                  MR. W. BAILEY: I don't know why I can't --
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                  PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Everybody does.
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                  MR. W. BAILEY: You're at Fed Ex.
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                  PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.
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                  MR. W. BAILEY: And your husband?
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                  PROSPECTIVE JUROR: My husband's a pilot at Fed Ex
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15
      as well.
                  MR. W. BAILEY: Does he do international flights?
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                  PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Not right now but he has.
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                  MR. W. BAILEY: You jump seat?
                  PROSPECTIVE JUROR: You know, they took that away
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      from us.
                  MR. W. BAILEY: Children?
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                  PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No.
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                  MR. W. BAILEY: And, Ms. Green, Ms. Jacqueline
23
      Green; right? Did I get that correct?
24
                   PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes, sir.
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1	MR. W. BAILEY: You're in customer service at IRS?
2	. PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes, sir.
3	MR. W. BAILEY: You calm people down when they
4	come in mad?
5	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No, they call me.
6	MR. W. BAILEY: And how long have you been at IRS?
7	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: 15 years.
8	MR. W. BAILEY: Is there a Mr. Green?
9	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Separated, long time.
10	MR. W. BAILEY: Do you have children?
11	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Two.
12	MR. W. BAILEY: Ages?
13	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: 20 and 15.
14	MR. W. BAILEY: Enjoy your work?
15	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes, sir.
16	MR. W. BAILEY: You're not going to hold that
17	against us because we're going to hold you a week, are you?
18	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No, I'm glad, the calls we
19	get.
20	MR. W. BAILEY: Mr. Yeager, how are you doing?
21	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Doing fine.
22	MR. W. BAILEY: Is there a Mrs. Yeager?
23	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes, there is.
24	MR. W. BAILEY: What does she do, sir?
25	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Right now she's currently

1	unemployed.
2	MR. W. BAILEY: And you work as a control room
3	operator. Where? I didn't get that.
4	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Fleischmann's Yeast.
5	MR. W. BAILEY: Tell us a little something about
6	your company.
7	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Company sells yeast to
8	bakeries such as Wonder, pizza companies, different
9	organizations like that.
10	MR. W. BAILEY: And do you have children?
11	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes, sir, I have two sons, 27
12	and 21.
13	MR. W. BAILEY: Mr. McCollum, did I get that
14	correct?
15	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.
16	MR. W. BAILEY: You're retired from MLGW.
17	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: That's right.
18	MR. W. BAILEY: How long have you been retired,
19	sir?
20	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: First day of April.
21	MR. W. BAILEY: Enjoying your retirement?
22	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Somewhat.
23	MR. W. BAILEY: How long did you work at MLGW?
24	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: 21 years.
25	MR. W. BAILEY: What did you do while you were

there? 1 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Worked in the body shop. 2 MR. W. BAILEY: Do you have children? 3 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes, I do. 4 MR. W. BAILEY: Thank you, sir. Ms. Brock, back 5 to you, ma'am. You're in the jewelry business? 6 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I was, yes, with -- I did it 7 for 13 years. 8 MR. W. BAILEY: And you managed your own jewelry 9 10 store? PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No, no, no, sir. I did it 11 with three friends and we traveled with it. It was handmade 12 jewelry that we traveled to shows all over the country. 13 MR. W. BAILEY: Okay. Very interesting. And is 14 15 there a Mr. Brock? PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I'm divorced. 16 MR. W. BAILEY: And of course you can call a ball 17 a ball and a strike a strike? 18 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I feel I can, yes. I must say 19 I am an emotional person, yes. I do -- I do have empathy. 20 MR. W. BAILEY: But you understand that of course 21 22 His Honor is going to tell you that all of that must be set 23 aside. PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes, sir. 24 MR. W. BAILEY: And you're going to have to weigh 25

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the evidence and you are the sole judges of the facts and that being the judges of the fact, that you've got to go in there and just call it as you see it. PROSPECTIVE JUROR: (Nodded head up and down.) MR. W. BAILEY: Thank you, ma'am. Ms. Jordan -see, I got mixed up. I'm sorry. Tell us a little something about yourself. Is there a Mr. Jordan? PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes. MR. W. BAILEY: And you have children? PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Three grown. Lots of grandchildren. MR. W. BAILEY: And you have your own commercial cleaning service? PROSPECTIVE JUROR: We do. MR. W. BAILEY: You and your husband? PROSPECTIVE JUROR: My husband. MR. W. BAILEY: You have children? PROSPECTIVE JUROR: We have three children. MR. W. BAILEY: I'm sorry. You say they're grown? PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes. MR. W. BAILEY: Okay. Anything about this case that would cause you not to be able to call a ball a ball or a strike a strike? PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No, I can do that. MR. W. BAILEY: Now, you know, when we talk about

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sympathy and emotional responses, there is a -- on a serious note, very serious note, of course we're talking about a death. And is there anybody among you who thinks that because there is a death, because a person did die, that that would cause you not to be able to be fair and impartial? Ms. Ross, how about you, ma'am? PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Moss. MR. W. BAILEY: Moss, I'm sorry. I can't read my -- the fact that there's a death involved, which is the crux of this case, that this case evolves around a young lady Mr. Braswell's wife being found dead, is that in and of itself something to cause you not to be fair and impartial? PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No. MR. W. BAILEY: Is there a Mr. Moss? PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No. MR. W. BAILEY: And you're employed where, ma'am? PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Brother Industries. MR. W. BAILEY: Is that office hardware? PROSPECTIVE JUROR: It's a factory. MR. W. BAILEY: How long have you been there? PROSPECTIVE JUROR: 15 years. MR. W. BAILEY: Enjoy your work? PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Love it. MR. W. BAILEY: Mr. Guerrero, did I pronounce that correctly?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes, sir. 1 MR. W. BAILEY: You're at Walgreens? 2 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes, sir. 3 MR. W. BAILEY: And you've been there how long, 4 sir? 5 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Four years. 6 MR. W. BAILEY: Tell us a little something about 7 what you do there. 8 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I guess you could say I do 9 some of everything. Even though I'm assistant manager, I do 10 everything from assisting the pharmacy to dealing with 11 customer relations, making sure all the customer's needs are 12 done, making sure the shelves are properly stocked and making 13 sure all the other employees are working and constantly busy. 14 MR. W. BAILEY: Which one? 15 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: It's the one on Third and 16 Raines. 17 MR. W. BAILEY: I see. Ms. Jenkins, how about 18 19 you, ma'am? Is there a Mr. Jenkins? PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I'm a widow -- I mean, 20 21 divorced. MR. W. BAILEY: And you have children? 22 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Four, they're all grown. Ι 23 have three grandchildren. 24 MR. W. BAILEY: Congratulations. 25

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Thank you. 1 MR. W. BAILEY: And you've been at Regions 18 2 years? 3 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Formerly Union Planters 18 4 5 years, yes. MR. W. BAILEY: Mr. Guerrero, is there a 6 Ms. Guerrero? 7 No, sir. PROSPECTIVE JUROR: 8 MR. W. BAILEY: Now let's talk about some of the 9 things that will occur in this case that you're going to be 10 listening to. And stop me at any given point and let me know 11 your feelings. As we have talked about, that the prosecutor 12 mentioned earlier, this case involves the charge of murder in 13 the first degree and Mr. Vern Braswell is charged with killing 14 his wife. Now, do any of you know Mr. Braswell, ever read 15 anything about this case, saw anything in the papers or on 16 television about it? 17 And if you -- let me also ask, Mr. Braswell is a 18 graduate of Memphis State University where he got his --19 MS. WEIRICH: May we approach, Judge? 2.0 THE COURT: You may. 21 (Bench conference commenced.) 22 MS. WEIRICH: I'm going to object to this line of 23 statement unless they're certain the defendant is going to 24 25 testify.

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THE COURT: They've all indicated that they don't
know him so I don't see any relevance to giving a bio of your
       He can do that himself when he testifies.
           MR. W. BAILEY: Very well.
              (Said bench conference concluded.)
            MR. W. BAILEY: Did any of you do -- do any of you
happen to have any familiarity or know anything about
Ms. Braswell? She was involved in occupational therapy.
            PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I do.
            MR. W. BAILEY: You do?
            MR. J. BAILEY: May we approach on that, Judge?
            THE COURT: You may. Ms. Chiodo, would you step
up here, please?
                (Bench conference commenced.)
            THE COURT: Did you know Ms. Braswell?
            PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I didn't know her, but she was
my best friend's mother's nurse who came by the house to take
care of her.
            THE COURT: Okay. And did you meet her personally
or you just heard your best friend talk about her or how do
you know?
            PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Well, the name kept sounding
familiar to me and when you said what she did for a living, I
realized who it was.
            THE COURT: Okay. Did your friend talk about her?
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I mean, how would you know who your best friend's mother's occupational therapist was if you weren't there? Would she talk about her? PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No, she just mentioned about what had happened to her. THE COURT: Okay. After it happened your friend mentioned to you about it? PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Uh-huh. THE COURT: Okay. MS. WEIRICH: Can we inquire what her friend's name was? PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Pat Williams. Her mother's name is Brenda. THE COURT: Okay. I think I'll excuse you then, Ms. Chiodo. Thank you very much for bringing that to our attention. Please return to the jury room across the street. (Said bench conference concluded.) MR. W. BAILEY: One of the things I wanted to mention to you is that -- I want to ask first, how many of you have had previous jury experience? Three of you, I see. And were they civil or -- let's start with you Mr. McCollum. PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Same type case. It wasn't It was attempted murder case. murder. MR. W. BAILEY: Did you sit through the trial? PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes, I did.

MR. W. BAILEY: Did you render a verdict with the 1 jury? 2 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes, we did. 3 MR. W. BAILEY: All right. And, Ms. Green, I 4 believe you had your hand up? 5 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes, sir, but I didn't sit 6 through the whole trial. 7 MR. W. BAILEY: Was it a civil or criminal 8 proceeding? 9 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Criminal. 10 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I was on federal jury duty but 11 that's all. I didn't sit on a trial the whole month. 12 MR. W. BAILEY: You didn't get called? 13 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No. I was called in later and 14 put on grand jury for two years, but they had to switch me 15 around to an alternate so I never did serve as far as a jury 16 is concerned, sitting like this. 17 MR. W. BAILEY: Ms. Brooks, I believe I saw your 18 19 hand. PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I was on grand jury for I 20 think at the time six months on Tuesdays and Thursdays when it 21 was Tuesdays and Thursdays. 22 MR. W. BAILEY: How long ago was it? 23 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Now I think it was in the last 24 ten years but since y'all called me again I don't know. 25

can't be for certain.

MR. W. BAILEY: Well, I'm glad you mentioned the -- both of you mentioned the grand jury service because you know the grand jury service is unilateral. It's just the prosecution that puts forth the proof and not the defendant. And that the -- and I'm saying this for the benefit of you other grand jurors.

You understand that the fact that Mr. Braswell has been indicted and charged with first degree murder only means that the grand jury said that there's enough proof here, enough information here, I should say, not proof but information for you, Mr. Braswell, to come down and face 12 people of your peers and let them hear —— let's air out the accusations. You understand that that's just a method by which —— it's a tool. That's all the indictment is. It's a tool, a paper tool just like a summons in a civil case.

How many of you have you been -- received a summons in a civil case or a citation or traffic offense? That's all it is for a document to be issued to say come to court, Mr. Braswell, and stand trial. That's all that means. It doesn't mean that he's guilty or innocent.

Now how many of you can give him the presumption of being innocent? That presumption stays with him now. As he sits over here, Mr. Braswell is presumed to be innocent.

That's one of the most sacred presumptions in the law, the

presumption of innocence. And he's entitled to that presumption. Now can y'all -- yes, ma'am?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I was called on jury duty about ten or 15 years ago but I never did serve.

MR. W. BAILEY: Can you give Mr. Braswell the benefit of the presumption of innocence?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Well, everyone is assumed innocent until proven guilty.

MR. W. BAILEY: Very well. That's what we want. The rest of you can do that? You won't take the fact that he's sitting over here behind his lawyers charged with this offense as meaning anything?

Now let's talk about that presumption. In order for the presumption and that presumption stays with him throughout this trial until or unless it's overcome by competent and convincing evidence, that is by proof beyond a reasonable doubt. And we're going to talk about that.

But before we get to that, let's talk about burden of proof because in order for him to be deprived of that presumption of innocence, the burden of proof is on the prosecution. He's not required to prove anything. He's not required to take the stand. He's not required to put on any proof on his behalf. He's not required to do anything. But he's required to come to court because once you're indicted, you've got to show up and stand trial. But that burden of

proof is on the prosecution.

Now can all of you require the prosecution in order to obtain a conviction to prove guilt beyond a reasonable doubt that they've got to discharge that burden? Can all of you do that? All of you?

Now let's talk about proof beyond a reasonable doubt.

And I like to -- let me first share with you there are two types of proof, two types of evidence. One is direct evidence and the other is circumstantial evidence. Now let me -- and this is very important.

Direct evidence, of course, is where if somebody -
I've got my glasses here and somebody comes along and removes
them and someone witnesses, any of you witness that my glasses
were taken and saw who did it, then that's direct proof. You
were an eyewitness. You saw the glasses taken.

But now if the glasses are here and I come back in the room and they're gone and you say well, we don't know who took them but I saw somebody else with glasses that looked like yours going out the door, well that can be circumstantial evidence, the timing and the characteristics of the glasses that you saw but you still are not prepared to swear that those were my glasses that you saw him with.

But the point is that direct is something that you eyewitness and circumstantial is something that's like a chain. And I like to refer -- I wear a bracelet for the

purpose of illustrating to you that this bracelet is a bracelet because all of the chains connect. And if the chains don't connect, then we don't have a bracelet. We've got a piece of jewelry but we don't have a bracelet. And that's what circumstantial evidence is.

All of the chain of evidence in a circumstantial evidence -- case have got to connect. They've got to hold together. That's what a circumstantial evidence case is.

It's not based on conjecture, suspicion or gut instinct.

And let's talk about that for a minute, if you will. A case is not tried -- it's not your duty to use your gut instinct or your suspicion. And I like to use illustration of -- an example. You watch a person who gets -- who is led out of, let's say Walgreens department store, Mr. Guerrero, and you see a police officer putting him in the car. And instinctively and we say he must have stolen something or they wouldn't be putting him in the car. But oftentimes -- and we just instinctively do that. We're human. But oftentimes that person is released. It wasn't a theft or he didn't do it. But we had a suspicion that he did because we saw him arrested.

Now can all of you promise that you won't judge this case based on suspicion? Can all of you promise us that you'll say to yourself, well, you know, something is not right or I don't like the way this case stacks up but yet, I'm not

satisfied. I don't think they've proved this case beyond a reasonable doubt and you scratch your head and say I don't think they've gotten there yet. Would you have any problem at that point after all the proof is in and you're not satisfied that the burden has been discharged regarding that proof beyond a reasonable doubt, are all of you satisfied that you could come back with a verdict of not guilty? You, ma'am? You? You, sir? Rest of you? All of you can do that and feel comfortable and feel good about yourself?

Would any of you have a problem in a murder case saying, you know, I tried the murder case of Vern Braswell and I thought he may have been guilty but I wasn't sure. They didn't prove it. Would any of you have any proof -- any problem going back home to your personal environments among your relatives and friends and saying that I sat in that case and they didn't -- the proof didn't stack up beyond a reasonable doubt and returned a verdict of not guilty? Any of you got any problem with that?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: If the proof is not there.

MR. W. BAILEY: Now one of the things about this case is going to involve -- we anticipate the proof is going to center around exotic sexual experiences that the Braswells practiced. And you're going to see sex toys, sexual items.

And you're going to hear about sexual devices. And you're going to hear a term called "erotic asphyxiation" and "erotic

asphyxiafilia." Now those terms have to do with the constraint of oxygen going to the brain.

Now is there anybody among you who feel that you couldn't -- that this is not the type case for you? If it's not, I want to point out quickly, it's not to pass judgment on anybody's sexual activity or sex life. That's not what we're here for. We're not here to do that. We're not here to condemn nor condone anybody regarding their sexual practices.

But we anticipate that this is the kind of proof that's going to come in involving the sexual practices of these two married people. And you're going to hear about those sort of sexual practices. You're going to hear it's going to open up what they did sexually, how they sought sexual gratification.

And that's why I say that -- why I mention on the front end that this is going to be a fairly rough ride. Now is there anybody among you who feel that you can't sit and listen fairly and hear the proof? And is there anyone who feels that if you don't like the sexual practices in and of themselves but those sexual practices don't amount up to a premeditated and intentional killing that you couldn't stick by your -- that you wouldn't have any -- that you have any hesitancy about acquitting this young man? Any of you feel that way?

You're going to hear from a psychologist who specializes in the field of deviant sexual behavior, written many books. Anybody feel that -- His Honor is going to tell

you how to evaluate the testimony of expert witnesses. So I won't go into that, but His Honor will instruct you on how to accept and evaluate testimony of expert witnesses. One of the things he'll tell you, I must share with you, is that you don't have to accept the testimony of expert witnesses.

You're not bound by it, but he's here to guide you or she's here to guide you.

Now is there anybody who feels that you couldn't accept the testimony of expert witness and follow the guidelines that His Honor will give you in terms of how you accept expert testimony?

Now you're going to see photographs and you're going to see photographs of the decedent and they're never pleasant to look at. But is there anybody who feels that you would get so emotionally inflamed or carried away by virtue of looking at autopsy photographs from our fine forensic center that you couldn't maintain your fair judgment and call a ball a ball and a strike a strike? Anybody feel that you couldn't do that, that you'd get emotionally or passionately carried away one way or the other? I take it all of you could sit there and -- yes, ma'am?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I don't know if I can emotionally -- something like that is awfully hard to ever erase out of my head. That's why I cannot go see horrible movies or anything because if it's very gory, I don't think I

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could deal with it. I don't know. I don't know because I haven't seen the pictures but no. MR. W. BAILEY: Well, the point is when it's all said and done of course what we're getting at is after those pictures leave your view, can you sit there and give Mr. Braswell the benefit of your fair judgment? PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I can do that. MR. W. BAILEY: And be a fair and impartial jury -- juror? PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Oh, I could do that. But I don't know if I -- to erase the pictures, that would be a problem to me in my own personal -- no, I could -- no, that would not make me feel any different against him, no. MR. W. BAILEY: I see. You wouldn't penalize him for it? PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No, sir. No, sir. MR. W. BAILEY: You wouldn't say how awful those photographs were --PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No, sir. MR. W. BAILEY: -- and I'm going to have to --PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No, sir. MR. W. BAILEY: -- punish you or punish somebody? PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No, sir. MR. W. BAILEY: All right. And all of you as well understand that it's not your job here to solve a homicide

puzzle in terms of -- but it's your job to simply look at the situation and determine whether there's proof beyond a reasonable doubt to show that Mr. Braswell intentionally and deliberately and with premeditation killed his wife?

THE COURT: Mr. Bailey, Ms. Lowery has her hand raised.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I am emotionally enraged at this moment, and I'm sorry but I can't sit here and listen just to this and not get upset. It makes me mad and that may be just normal, but I'm already looking at him thinking he's done something. And that's -- I'm sorry, but that's how I feel.

THE COURT: Well, you do understand that in our system of justice, people are presumed innocent?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes, sir, I do.

THE COURT: And the burden is on the State to bring forth proof. And if they fail in that responsibility, then an individual is found not guilty. That's the way the system works.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I understand. I understand that. But I just find myself emotionally enraged at this moment. I'm sorry.

THE COURT: No, I appreciate your calling that to our attention and I understand and I think Ms. Brock was alluding to something similar to that, that is an emotional --

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and Mr. Bailey is apprising you of the fact that this will be -- could be an emotional trial for some jurors and he wants people to know on the front end. And if you feel that because of the subject matter it would be too emotional for you to keep a clear head and render sound judgment, then perhaps you should be excused.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I just feel like out of respect that I should say that.

at this point, you don't know whether Mr. Braswell has committed any crime or not. You presume him to be innocent at this point. In spite of what other emotional feelings you have, the law requires that you presume him to be innocent.

But are you telling me, Ms. Lowery, that you might find that difficult to do given the charges?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I find it difficult to do right now. I'm sorry.

THE COURT: Thank you for calling that to our attention and I'll excuse you at this time.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Thank you.

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Bailey.

MR. W. BAILEY: Thank you, Your Honor. Is there anyone else who has any sort of reaction? As we said, it's going to be a rough ride.

Now is there anyone who feels that because of your

religious beliefs and if you -- that you couldn't -- that you would hold against the Braswells, Mr. and Mrs. Braswell, any deviant sexual behavior and penalize them for being off into any deviant sexual behavior and not be able to call a ball a ball and a strike a strike and evaluate the case solely on that?

Any of you would feel that your lifestyle may be so different from his that you would want to penalize him for whatever he was off into, he and his wife? Any of you feel that way? You wouldn't -- you could give him the benefit of your fair judgment? Because again, we're not here to morally pass judgment on lifestyles. That ain't why we're here today. That's not our objective. And being a juror is one of the highest callings, as you know, that one can render in his country or her country.

Now I make a few notes and we anticipate sex toys are going to come into play and be introduced into evidence and devices, sex devices you'll be looking at. Would any of that cause you to be embarrassed or uneasy to such an extent that you couldn't be a fair and impartial juror? I mean, it's not — let me put it to you this way. It's not embarrassing to be embarrassed. But we just don't — we want you to be able to sit there after your embarrassment if you are embarrassed and not hold that against Mr. Braswell because this is a murder trial.

Now the other thing is His Honor, we anticipate and I've been around a long time trying cases, and judges always charge minority verdict. And what that means is it means that if the majority of the jurors were one persuasion or one opinion but you weren't convinced after holding yourself open to be convinced and persuaded by the other jurors, you wouldn't look at the other jurors and say well y'all so vastly outnumber me as 11 to one, or whatever it is or five to seven, you wouldn't say I'm going to throw in the towel because all of y'all must be right and I'm wrong. You wouldn't let that -- the fact that other jurors got one opinion and you might singularly be of an opinion.

But now you've got to hold yourself open to be convinced and persuaded. That doesn't mean you can go in with a closed mind and say I don't want to listen to anything you've got to say because that's why we have 12 collective people who sit back there and sort through and in the end usually works out. But if you can't in good conscience come to the conclusion with the other jurors, would any of you have any problem in sticking by your own opinion? I mean, we don't want other jurors who would go along just to get along. That's not what this system is about.

All right. Now one other thing and I touched on civil jury experience and criminal jury experience. And I do want to show the difference in the civil trial -- and I try both

civil and criminal cases. And on the civil side, I tell jurors that the burden of proof is by the plaintiff. That is if you get in an accident or something and you sue somebody, then you've got the burden of proof by what is known as the preponderance of the greater weight. And I think I saw a hand or two who had been involved in a civil trial.

But now preponderance of greater weight is entirely different from proof beyond a reasonable doubt in a criminal case. In other words, the proof in a criminal case is much -- there's a much greater demand in a criminal prosecution that these prosecutors have in terms of their burden than that of a plaintiff lawyer in a civil case. He doesn't have that big burden that the prosecution has in the civil courts over there, that the prosecutors over here have in Criminal Court.

And I want to make that distinction because oftentimes people -- unless you call it to their attention, they don't realize that there's a markable -- remarkable difference between the proof of the greater weight and preponderance of the evidence as opposed to proof beyond a reasonable doubt. There are two different standards in terms of proof demands.

If we -- we anticipate we're going to call an expert from St. Louis, Missouri, an expert in the sexual field. Now the fact that he's coming from St. Louis, would any of you hold that against him or would you look upon him as you would as if he were here in our own backyard?

I take it that wouldn't make any difference, that you would listen and evaluate his testimony solely by what Judge Dailey tells you. Is that a fair assessment?

Would Your Honor indulge me?

THE COURT: Let's see. Ms. Jenkins and Mr. Guerrero and Ms. Jordan, if y'all will take the three seats on the back row, please, back there. And, Ms. Moss, if you would have a seat in the middle row, please.

MR. W. BAILEY: May I, Your Honor?
THE COURT: Sure.

MR. W. BAILEY: One of the things I neglected to ask you is that you're going to hear from Mr. Braswell. And he's not required to take the stand, nor are we required to announce or tell you that he's going to take the stand. But if you do hear from him, and we anticipate you will, can you evaluate and judge his testimony by the same ground rules that you can evaluate and judge the testimony of other witnesses?

And His Honor is going to tell you how to do that. His Honor will charge you with the law on how to evaluate the testimony of witnesses. And when he takes that stand, he's a witness. And of course you would use all of the equipment and skills at your command. And one of the things you have to use in these cases, I don't care what kind of case it is, whether it's a shoplifting or a first degree murder or whether it's a rear-ender in a civil case, one of the things that you always

employ and that is your common senses.

And I am saying that to say that that's why we get -otherwise, we would have jurors of nothing but professionals
if we didn't want people using their common senses. We want
people to use their common senses. You don't leave those
outside the building just because you walk in here and become
jurors. You bring into this courtroom your common senses.
And whatever your common senses tell you in terms of how to
evaluate things and how to look at things based on your own
life experiences, that's what you bring with you. That's the
value. That's the beauty of a jury of your peers. That's the
beauty.

Now will all of you use your common senses and look at the testimony and follow the guidelines given to you by the Court, by Judge Dailey, in terms of evaluating the testimony of Mr. Braswell? All of you can do that?

Would Your Honor indulge? Thank you, Your Honor.

MR. J. BAILEY: Your Honor, may we approach? I just have a procedural question.

THE COURT: All right.

(Bench conference commenced.)

MR. J. BAILEY: Are our strikes exercised only on the 12 in the box or do we strike from the floor also?

THE COURT: 12 in the box.

MR. W. BAILEY: That means -- that means if we are

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not -- that once we pass the jurors we can always come back?
1
                  THE COURT: Yes.
2
                     (Said bench conference concluded.)
3
                  THE COURT: Would y'all approach the bench,
4
      please?
5
                       (Bench conference commenced.)
6
                  THE COURT: Ms. Bryson has already been excused.
7
      Did you mean the person who took her place?
8
                                   I'm sorry. I apologize.
9
                  MR. J. BAILEY:
                  THE COURT: That would be Jordan; is that correct?
10
                  MR. J. BAILEY: That's correct.
11
                     (Said bench conference concluded.)
12
                  MR. J. BAILEY: Your Honor, excuse us. Let us
13
14
      approach again.
                  THE COURT: Okay.
15
                       (Bench conference commenced.)
16
                  MR. W. BAILEY: It's Ms. Margaret Bryan (sic), the
17
      -- from right to left, the second lady at the top, the second
18
19
      person.
                   THE COURT: Ms. Bryson has been excused.
20
21
      Ms. Jordan is in that spot now.
                  MR. W. BAILEY: Ms. Jordan. That's who it is.
22
                     (Said bench conference concluded.)
23
                   THE COURT: All right. Ms. Brock, Ms. Jordan,
24
      Mr. Mitchell, Ms. Hill and Mr. Yeager, y'all are all excused
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at this time. Thank you for your participation. Please check back across the street.

Ms. Sparks, if you would have a seat on the back row next to Mr. Berry, please. And I think we'll take a ten-minute break at this time. Those of you who are in the audience, please wait right outside the courtroom. And as always, do not discuss the case in any way among yourselves during the break. Those of you up front will go with Officer Lafferty. As always, do not discuss the case.

(Prospective jurors out.)

MS. WEIRICH: May we approach, Judge?

THE COURT: You may. Take him out, please.

(Bench conference commenced.)

MS. WEIRICH: I'd like to raise a Batson challenge at this point for the record, considering there were four whites struck at one time.

THE COURT: Okay. Well, it's -- there are eight total challenges and so only four have been exercised so at this point, I don't think we've crossed that threshold that would necessitate a race-neutral reason being articulated, but I'll note your exception.

(Said bench conference concluded.)

THE COURT: We are going to just take a brief recess so if you would, make sure you don't go too far from the courtroom. Stand in recess.

1	(Recess.)
2	THE COURT: Bring out the defendant, please. Ask
3	the jurors to step in, please. Bring in the jury.
4	(Prospective jurors present.)
5	THE COURT: All right. You may call eight more
6	jurors, please.
7	DEPUTY LAFFERTY: 20.
8	THE COURT: Brian Oliver. Actually, we need ten
9	more.
10	DEPUTY LAFFERTY: 58.
11	THE COURT: Clarence Owens.
12	DEPUTY LAFFERTY: 50.
13	THE COURT: Gloria Bolton.
14	DEPUTY LAFFERTY: 46.
15	THE COURT: Deborah Easley.
16	DEPUTY LAFFERTY: 54.
17	THE COURT: Mark Widner.
18	DEPUTY LAFFERTY: Nine.
19	THE COURT: Sandra Clay.
20	DEPUTY LAFFERTY: 42.
21	THE COURT: Lee Jordan.
22	DEPUTY LAFFERTY: 57.
23	THE COURT: Evelyn Benton.
24	DEPUTY LAFFERTY: 22.
25	THE COURT: Thomas Nagel.

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1	DEPUTY LAFFERTY: 38.
2	THE COURT: Verna Jackson.
3	Mr. Oliver, are you employed?
4	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes, sir.
5	THE COURT: Where?
6	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I work for a company called
7	Tubelite. It's a sign, silk screen digital company.
8	THE COURT: What kind of company?
9	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Sign, silk screen and digital
10	company.
11	THE COURT: How long have you been with them?
12	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Ten years.
13	THE COURT: What do you do for them?
14	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Customer service.
15	THE COURT: And could you stay with us for several
16	days on a sequestered jury starting tomorrow?
17	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes, sir.
18	THE COURT: Thank you, sir. Mr. Owens, are you
19	employed?
20	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Retired, sir.
21	THE COURT: From where?
22	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: U.S. Postal Service.
23	THE COURT: Okay. Could you stay with us for a
24	few days on a sequestered jury?
25	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes, sir.

1	
1	THE COURT: Thank you, sir. Ms. Bolton, are you
2	employed?
3	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Retired.
4	THE COURT: From where?
5	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Shelby County Schools.
6	THE COURT: Okay. And could you stay with us for
7	a few days on a sequestered jury?
8	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.
9	THE COURT: Thank you. Ms. Easley, are you
10	employed?
11	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.
12	THE COURT: Where?
13	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Continental Cleaners.
14	THE COURT: How long have you been there?
15	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Seven years.
16	THE COURT: Could you stay with us for a few days
17	on a sequestered jury?
18	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.
19	THE COURT: Thank you. Mr. Widner, are you
20	employed, sir?
21	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.
22	THE COURT: By whom?
23	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Federal Express.
24	THE COURT: How long have you been with them?
25	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Nine years.

1	THE COURT: What do you do for them?
2	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I'm a programmer.
3	THE COURT: Could you stay with us for a few days
4	on a sequestered jury?
5	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.
6	THE COURT: Thank you. Ms. Clay, are you
7	employed?
8	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No, I'm unemployed.
9	THE COURT: Could you stay with us for a few days
10	on a sequestered jury?
11	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.
12	THE COURT: Thank you. Mr. Jordan, are you
13	employed, sir?
14	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes, sir.
15	THE COURT: Where?
16	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: River City Contractors.
17	THE COURT: How long have you been with them?
18	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: 23 years.
19	THE COURT: Okay. Could you stay with us for a
20	few days on a sequestered jury?
21	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.
22	THE COURT: Thank you, sir. Ms. Benton, are you
23	employed?
24	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No, sir.
25	THE COURT: Could you stay with on a sequestered

1	jury?
2	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes, sir.
3	THE COURT: Thank you. Mr. Nagel, are you
4	employed?
5	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes, sir.
6	THE COURT: By whom?
7	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: First Tennessee.
8	THE COURT: How long have you been with them?
9	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: 14 years.
10	THE COURT: What do you do for them?
11	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Commercial loan review.
12	THE COURT: Could you stay with us for a few days
13	on a sequestered jury?
14	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes, sir.
14	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes, sir.
14 15	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes, sir. THE COURT: Thank you. Ms. Jackson, are you
14 15 16	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes, sir. THE COURT: Thank you. Ms. Jackson, are you employed?
14 15 16 17	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes, sir. THE COURT: Thank you. Ms. Jackson, are you employed? PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.
14 15 16 17	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes, sir. THE COURT: Thank you. Ms. Jackson, are you employed? PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes. THE COURT: Where?
14 15 16 17 18	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes, sir. THE COURT: Thank you. Ms. Jackson, are you employed? PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes. THE COURT: Where? PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Holiday Inn and Fed Ex.
14 15 16 17 18 19 20	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes, sir. THE COURT: Thank you. Ms. Jackson, are you employed? PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes. THE COURT: Where? PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Holiday Inn and Fed Ex. THE COURT: And could you stay with us on a
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes, sir. THE COURT: Thank you. Ms. Jackson, are you employed? PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes. THE COURT: Where? PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Holiday Inn and Fed Ex. THE COURT: And could you stay with us on a sequestered jury?
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes, sir. THE COURT: Thank you. Ms. Jackson, are you employed? PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes. THE COURT: Where? PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Holiday Inn and Fed Ex. THE COURT: And could you stay with us on a sequestered jury? PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes, I could.

Weirich, we represent the State of Tennessee in this matter and we are bringing the prosecution against Mr. Vern Braswell the defendant in this case.

For all of you newcomers, I think there are several of you, were you able to hear the voir dire or the jury selection questions that we went through earlier this afternoon? I'm not going to take as long as we did the first time because I imagine most of you were able to hear and understand what we're asking.

Before I get started on some individual questions, is there any reason that any of you newcomers to the panel know that you would be unable to be fair and impartial in this matter? For example, we heard some of the prior people sitting up in the box based on things that had happened to them in their past, they felt they would not be able to be fair and impartial for this particular case.

And, Ms. Benton, you're shaking your head. Are you agreeing that you heard that or is there something you would like to say?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I would like to say this if I could, please. My daughter was killed in 2003 in an automobile accident, and I'm emotional over that and I don't know if it would have anything to do with this particular case or not.

MS. CARNESALE: And I'm so sorry that happened to

you. This is a homicide case where Mr. Braswell has been indicted for first degree murder for killing his wife Sheila Braswell. I don't know if your daughter died in an automobile accident, it sounds that that would be different.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes, ma'am.

MS. CARNESALE: However, you know, I understand that must have been very traumatic for you. Do you think you'll be able to set that aside and listen?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes, ma'am.

MS. CARNESALE: As Ms. Weirich explained earlier, it's very important that you jurors are going to be fact-finders in this matter. So it's very important that you listen closely to all the evidence. What I'm saying or what Mr. Bailey is saying is not evidence in this case. The evidence comes through the witness.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Okay.

MS. CARNESALE: Does everybody understand that?

At the conclusion of the trial, after all the witnesses have testified, your job will be to remember the evidence you've heard, to take the law that is given to you by the Judge, apply the law to the facts and come up with a verdict. Does everybody understand that?

Now, the State has the burden of proof in this case.

As Ms. Weirich explained, our burden is to prove to you beyond a reasonable doubt that Mr. Braswell the defendant in this

1	case killed his wife. And he's charged with first degree
2	murder, which is an unlawful killing with premeditation. Does
3	everybody understand that?
4	Do you understand that if the State proves to you
5	beyond a reasonable doubt that that occurred, it is your duty
6	to follow the law and hold him accountable and convict him as
7	charged? Can everybody promise to do that if the State meets
8	its burden and proves to you beyond a reasonable doubt that
9	first degree murder was committed by Vern Braswell? Mr.
10	Widner, is it?
11	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Widner.
12	MS. CARNESALE: Would you have a problem with
13	that?
14	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No.
15	MS. CARNESALE: If the State proves to you through
16	the evidence presented to you beyond a reasonable doubt that
17	Vern Braswell killed his wife with premeditation unlawfully
18	and intentionally, would you be able to convict him as
19	charged?
20	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.
21	MS. CARNESALE: How about you, Ms. Clay?
22	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.
23	MS. CARNESALE: Mr. Jordan, are you shaking your
24	head?
25	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I don't know. I had a cousin

that got killed in the streets, and his murder got by with a 1 little bit of less time and murdered somebody else so I don't 2 know. 3 The man who killed your cousin MS. CARNESALE: 4 didn't serve much time and then actually committed another 5 murder? 6 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yeah. 7 MS. CARNESALE: And so that probably made you 8 unhappy with the system. I'm sorry to hear that. How long 9 10 ago was that? PROSPECTIVE JUROR: About five or six years ago. 11 MS. CARNESALE: Was that here in Shelby County? 12 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yeah. 13 MS. CARNESALE: Was that a trial? Did it go to 14 15 trial? PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yeah. 16 MS. CARNESALE: And you weren't satisfied with the 17 18 verdict? PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No. 19 MS. CARNESALE: Do you think that you'd be able to 20 set aside what happened in that case and give both the State 21 and Vern Braswell a fair trial? 22 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I don't think I would. 23 MS. CARNESALE: You think that might affect your 24 judgment in this matter? 25

1	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yeah.
2	MS. CARNESALE: To be more prejudiced for or
3	against the defendant?
4	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Probably against.
5	MS. CARNESALE: And you don't think you could
6	separate that from what you hear in this case?
7	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I probably wouldn't.
8	MS. CARNESALE: Your Honor, I'll submit
9	Mr. Jordan.
10	THE COURT: All right. Mr. Jordan, I'll excuse
11	you. Thank you for participating.
12	MS. CARNESALE: Anybody else for whatever reason
13	feel that they would not be able to give the State or the
14	defendant a fair trial in this matter? How about you,
15	Mr. Oliver? Do you think that you can sit on this case, give
16	both sides a fair trial?
17	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes, I could.
18	MS. CARNESALE: Have you ever served on jury duty
19	before?
20	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes, ma'am.
21	MS. CARNESALE: How long ago was that?
22	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: About ten, 11 years ago.
23	MS. CARNESALE: They really do get you every ten
24	years.
25	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yeah.

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1	MS. CARNESALE: Y'all probably well know that.
2	Anything about that was that a civil or criminal case?
3	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Criminal.
4	MS. CARNESALE: Criminal. Was it in this
5	building?
6	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yeah, but I don't it's been
7	11 years. I can't remember that.
8	MS. CARNESALE: Don't remember it very well. Did
9	you actually sit on the jury? Get in the box?
10	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.
11	MS. CARNESALE: Was a verdict reached in your
12	case?
13	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes, it was.
14	MS. CARNESALE: Okay. Anything about that
15	experience that might affect your ability to be fair in this
16	case?
17	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No.
18	MS. CARNESALE: How about you, Ms. Easley? Have
19	you ever served on jury duty before?
20	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No.
21	MS. CARNESALE: Now I wrote down that you work for
22	a cleaners. Are you married?
23	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.
24	MS. CARNESALE: Does your husband work?
25	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Uh-huh.

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1	MS. CARNESALE: What does he do?
2	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: He works for Pyramid Trucking.
3	MS. CARNESALE: Is he a truck driver?
4	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.
5	MS. CARNESALE: Is he home this week so you can be
6	sequestered if need be?
7	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No, he won't be.
8	MS. CARNESALE: But that won't pose a problem for
9	you?
10	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No.
11	MS. CARNESALE: Now, Mr. Oliver, I left you out.
12	Are you married?
13	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No.
14	MS. CARNESALE: How about you, Ms. Jackson?
15	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Widow.
16	MS. CARNESALE: And you work for Holiday Inn and
17	Fed Ex?
18	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.
19	MS. CARNESALE: You're a busy lady. Have you ever
20	served on jury duty before?
21	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.
22	MS. CARNESALE: How long ago was that?
23	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: About 12 years ago.
24	MS. CARNESALE: Was that civil or criminal?
25	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I believe it was civil.

1 MS. CARNESALE: And were you -- was a verdict reached in that matter? 2 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: 3 Yes. MS. CARNESALE: I believe Mr. Bailey touched on 4 the burden of proof is different in a civil and criminal case. 5 And as Ms. Weirich said, the law in this case always comes 6 7 from the judge. You understand that? PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes. 8 MS. CARNESALE: Even if you remember anything 9 about that old case, you need to set that aside. Is it Mr. 10 Nagel? Are you married, sir? 11 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes. 12 Is your wife employed? 13 MS. CARNESALE: PROSPECTIVE JUROR: 14 Yes. MS. CARNESALE: Where does she work? 15 It's a hemo-analysis 16 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Devita. 17 company. 18 MS. CARNESALE: What does she do? 19 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Some kind of a manager with a title about that long. I couldn't tell you. 20 MS. CARNESALE: Very important. Any reason why 21 22 you can't sit with us this week and give this trial your full undivided attention? 23 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: 24 No. 25 MS. CARNESALE: Have you ever served on a jury

1	before?
2	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.
3	MS. CARNESALE: How long ago?
4	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Probably close to 15 years
5	ago.
6	MS. CARNESALE: Was it civil or criminal?
7	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Civil.
8	MS. CARNESALE: Was a verdict reached in that
9	matter?
10	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.
11	MS. CARNESALE: Thank you, sir. Ms. Benton, are
12	you married?
13	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.
14	MS. CARNESALE: Does your husband work?
15	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.
16	MS. CARNESALE: What does he do?
17	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: He's a groundskeeper at the
18	University of Tennessee.
19	MS. CARNESALE: Downtown here? I mean, over in
20	the medical?
21	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Uh-huh, yeah.
22	MS. CARNESALE: Have you ever served on a jury
23	before?
24	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No, ma'am.

1	married?
2	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Separated.
3	MS. CARNESALE: Okay. How long have you been
4	separated?
5	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: A month after I got married.
6	MS. CARNESALE: We won't go into that.
7	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: You going to leave that alone.
8	MS. CARNESALE: Have you ever served on a jury
9	before?
10	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No, but I've been called for
11	jury duty.
12	MS. CARNESALE: Any reason why you can't stay with
13	us and give this trial your full attention?
14	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No.
15	MS. CARNESALE: Mr. Widner, are you married?
16	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.
17	MS. CARNESALE: Where does your wife work?
18	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: She's a stay-at-home mom.
19	MS. CARNESALE: Any reason why you can't sit on
20	this trial and give it your full attention?
21	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I don't think so.
22	MS. CARNESALE: Mr. Owens, are you married, sir?
23	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Separated.
24	MS. CARNESALE: Again, we won't ask. And I
25	understand you're retired from the postal service?

1	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Correct.
2	MS. CARNESALE: What did you do?
3	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Postman.
4	MS. CARNESALE: Have you ever served on a jury?
5	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: '87 or '85. Same as this one.
6	MS. CARNESALE: Criminal?
7	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Same as this one we in now.
8	MS. CARNESALE: Murder.
9	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Murder, sequestered.
10	MS. CARNESALE: So you understand. It's not so
11	bad; right? You can reassure them.
12	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I understand, yeah.
13	MS. CARNESALE: Hopefully the accommodations have
14	improved with time. I think they used to have a dorm in this
15	building. Is that where you stayed?
16	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Uh-huh.
17	MS. CARNESALE: Anything about that experience
18	that would affect your ability to serve on this case?
19	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: It wouldn't affect, no. That
20	experience wouldn't affect nothing.
21	MS. CARNESALE: You're eager to serve again, I'm
22	sure.
23	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I wouldn't say that.
24	MS. CARNESALE: But you understand how important
25	it is? This is a very serious matter.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes, I do. 1 MS. CARNESALE: Have I gotten to everybody in the 2 second row? I'm sorry. Ms. Bolton. Everybody starts to 3 blend together after a while. I apologize. Are you married? 4 5 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No. MS. CARNESALE: You're retired from the County 6 7 Schools? Were you a teacher? Administrator. PROSPECTIVE JUROR: 8 MS. CARNESALE: How long did you work for the 9 County? 10 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: 31 years. 11 MS. CARNESALE: Have you ever served on a jury 12 before? 13 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No. 14 15 MS. CARNESALE: Anything about this that you've heard so far or any reason in your personal life that you'd be 16 unable to serve this week and give this trial your full 17 undivided attention? 18 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Don't have anything. I will 19 be able to do that. 20 MS. CARNESALE: Thank you. And this is to the 21 whole panel. Why don't we just go row by row. And again, if 22 there is some reason that this question embarrasses you, we 23 can approach the judge so everyone doesn't hear your answer 24 but it's important to know some of this background 25

1 information. Has anyone close to you or any of yourself ever been arrested or charged with a crime? 2 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: DUI. 3 4 MS. CARNESALE: Was that you? 5 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: It was me. MS. CARNESALE: Okay. What year was that? 6 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: 7 '97. MS. CARNESALE: Was that here in Shelby County? 8 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Right, that's correct. 9 MS. CARNESALE: That would have been my office 10 11 that prosecuted you then. PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Probably would have been. 12 13 MS. CARNESALE: And not that that's a good thing, 14 but my question is that you wouldn't hold that against me in this murder case? 15 16 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No, I don't even know you. 17 MS. CARNESALE: Okay. Good. Or Ms. Weirich. Anybody else in the second row? Okay. Let me come back to 18 19 you. Ms. Clay. 20 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: For a felony writing a check. 21 I forgot about the check and it came back to haunt me. 22 MS. CARNESALE: Okay. So you didn't have funds at the time so then they charged you. Anything about that 23 experience that would affect your ability to serve in this 2.4 case and give the State a fair trial? 25

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No, that was my fault. 1 MS. CARNESALE: Thank you. I appreciate your 2 honesty. Anybody else on the front row? Second row? Okay. 3 Mr. Oliver? 4 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I was in -- I had got a charge 5 one time where it was like a misdemeanor. They charged me for 6 having a baked potato in a car, say used for paraphernalia. 7 They said I was going to smoke it or something. I don't know. 8 Seriously. 9 MS. CARNESALE: Okay. I haven't heard of that 10 When was that? before. 11 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Back in '95. 12 MS. CARNESALE: Here in Shelby County? 13 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yeah. 14 15 MS. CARNESALE: Were you actually arrested and brought downtown? 16 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yeah, for paraphernalia. 17 MS. CARNESALE: What happened to the case? 18 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I guess they just threw it out 19 or whatever. I got, like, fined and all that. But they threw 20 21 it out. MS. CARNESALE: Well, I'm sorry to hear that. 22 there anything about -- again, that would have been my office 23 and the District Attorney's office that prosecuted you. 24 you think that would affect your ability to be fair in this 25

case? 1 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No. 2 No. MS. CARNESALE: Well, thank you. I appreciate 3 your honesty. Anybody else in the top row? You or anyone 4 5 close to you? Mr. Guerrero? PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I had one of my uncles he was 6 7 charged with possession of marijuana. MS. CARNESALE: Here in Shelby County? 8 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes, ma'am. 9 MS. CARNESALE: How long ago was that? 10 11 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Four years ago. MS. CARNESALE: And anything about that experience 12 that might affect your ability to be fair in this case? 13 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No. 14 15 MS. CARNESALE: Thank you. Ms. Benton? PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I have a cousin that was 16 charged with murder and he's doing time now in Nashville. 17 18 It's been that long, a long time. It's been a long time. 19 MS. CARNESALE: A long time since it happened? 20 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes. 21 MS. CARNESALE: And he's been in prison a long 22 time? PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Uh-huh. 23 24 MS. CARNESALE: Do you know who he was convicted 25 of killing?

- 1	
1	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Not really. Another person.
2	MS. CARNESALE: Are you close to this cousin?
3	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Unh-unh.
4	MS. CARNESALE: You don't hear from him or you
5	don't send him anything?
6	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No.
7	MS. CARNESALE: And again, as always the question
8	is would that affect your ability to be fair in this case?
9	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No, ma'am.
10	MS. CARNESALE: Anybody else that I missed?
11	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I had a close relative
12	convicted of a drug crime.
13	MS. CARNESALE: Where was that?
14	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: It was in Nashville.
15	MS. CARNESALE: Was that person serving time or
16	did he have to serve time or anything?
17	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.
18	MS. CARNESALE: Anything about that that would
19	affect your ability to sit in a criminal jury?
20	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Not at all.
21	MS. CARNESALE: Thank you. Anybody else?
22	Ms. Sparks, I think we might have missed you earlier when we
23	went through some of the questions. Are you married?
24	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No, I'm divorced.
25	MS. CARNESALE: And you're self-employed and

you're in childcare. 1 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes. 2 MS. CARNESALE: Have you ever served on a jury 3 4 before? 5 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No. MS. CARNESALE: Now I understand your son is a 6 7 police officer with the City? PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes. 8 MS. CARNESALE: Do you know what division he works 9 10 in? PROSPECTIVE JUROR: He works in the North 11 12 precinct. MS. CARNESALE: Is he on patrol in a squad car? 13 14 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes. 15 MS. CARNESALE: You will be hearing from some 16 police officers. This is a Memphis Police Department case, 17 that investigated the case. Will that affect your ability to be fair in this matter? 18 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No, not at all. 19 MS. CARNESALE: Anybody else that has police 20 21 officers as relatives or husbands? Wives? Okay. 22 Everybody understands that the State has the burden to 23 prove this case beyond a reasonable doubt and everyone agrees 24 that if the State meets that burden, you will convict the 25 defendant as charged. Is that fair? Everybody agree?

Ms. Moss, can you make me that promise? 1 2 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes. MS. CARNESALE: Your Honor, I'll pass the jury. 3 Mr. Bailey. THE COURT: 4 MR. W. BAILEY: Thank you, Your Honor. I want to 5 speak directly to the new jurors primarily and a couple of 6 things I want to ask you. When I was addressing the other 7 jurors prior to your assuming the box, the jury box, was I 8 speaking loud enough for you to have heard the questions that 9 were put to the other jurors? Anybody couldn't understand any 10 of those questions or want me to ask that question again? 11 Now I'm going to ask you would any of you answer any of 12 those -- does it leap out at you that you may have answered 13 one of those questions differently? 14 All right. Now let's start with you, Ms. Jackson. And 15 I don't believe I -- did you say you're employed? 16 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes, I am. 17 MR. W. BAILEY: Where, ma'am? 18 19 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Holiday Inn Select on Democrat and Fed Ex. 20 MR. W. BAILEY: Did you say there's a Mr. Jackson? 21 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No, I said he's deceased. 22 MR. W. BAILEY: Okay. Sorry to hear that. And 23 24 you're a native lifelong Memphian? PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Oh, yes. 25

1	MR. W. BAILEY: Thank you, ma'am. Mr. Nagel, did
2	I pronounce that correctly?
3	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Nagel.
4	MR. W. BAILEY: Nagel. And you are a loan officer
5	with First Tennessee?
6	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Commercial loan review. We
7	grade commercial loans after they're made.
8	MR. W. BAILEY: I see. And how long have you been
9	with First Tennessee?
10	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: 14 years.
11	MR. W. BAILEY: And your wife?
12	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: (Indiscernible).
13	MR. W. BAILEY: But you don't know her exact title
14	I understand.
15	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No.
16	MR. W. BAILEY: Ms. Benton, have you had any
17	previous jury experience?
18	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No, sir.
19	MR. W. BAILEY: Any of the rest of you new jurors
20	had any previous experience?
21	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I had grand jury experience.
22	MR. W. BAILEY: Mr. Wagner; is that correct?
23	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Widner.
24	MR. W. BAILEY: Widner. And was that federal?
25	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: It was federal.

MR. W. BAILEY: How long did you serve? 1 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: It was four years ago. 2 MR. W. BAILEY: Got an opportunity to review and 3 4 hear a lot of cases? 5 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes, I was seated on the jury. MR. W. BAILEY: And based on your experience, is 6 7 there anything that would cause you -- that would seep over into this case that would cause you not to be a fair and 8 impartial juror? 9 10 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No, sir. MR. W. BAILEY: Could you call a ball a ball and a 11 strike a strike? 12 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes. 13 14 MR. W. BAILEY: Ms. Clay, how about you, ma'am? 15 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes, I would. 16 MR. W. BAILEY: Be fair and objective? 17 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes, I would. 18 MR. W. BAILEY: Call it as you see it? PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Call it as I see it. 19 MR. W. BAILEY: Give us a level playing field? 20 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes, I would. 21 MR. W. BAILEY: All right. Ms. Easley, as I 22 23 understand you -- is there a Mr. Easley? 24 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Uh-huh, yes. 25 MR. W. BAILEY: And you work, been seven years at

which cleaners? 1 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Continental. 2 MR. W. BAILEY: I'm sorry? 3 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Continental. 4 MR. W. BAILEY: What do you do there, ma'am? 5 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Counter clerk. 6 MR. W. BAILEY: Is there anything about this case 7 that would prohibit you or bar you from being a fair and 8 impartial juror? 9 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I don't think so. 10 MR. W. BAILEY: You could call it as you see it? 11 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Uh-huh. 12 MR. W. BAILEY: Ms. Bolton, how about you, ma'am? 13 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: (Nodded head up and down.) 14 MR. W. BAILEY: You've been with the County School 15 16 System for how many years? 17 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: 31 years. MR. W. BAILEY: Ma'am? 18 19 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: 31 years. MR. W. BAILEY: In administration? 20 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Not the entire time but the 21 22 last 12 years. MR. W. BAILEY: So you've been through three 23 24 superintendents, I take it. PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Four. 25

1	MR. W. BAILEY: Enjoy your work?
2	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Love it.
3	MR. W. BAILEY: Mr. Owens, how about you, sir?
4	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Call it like it is.
5	MR. W. BAILEY: Call a ball a ball and a strike a
6	strike?
7	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes, sir.
8	MR. W. BAILEY: Ever play baseball?
9	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes, sir, younger.
10	MR. W. BAILEY: So you know what we're talking
11	about?
12	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes, sir.
13	MR. W. BAILEY: Is it Mr. Brian, how do you
14	pronounce your last name?
15	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Oliver.
16	MR. W. BAILEY: Oliver. I can't read my own
17	writing here. You play baseball?
18	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I have.
19	MR. W. BAILEY: Call a ball a ball and a strike a
20	strike in this case?
21	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Absolutely.
22	MR. W. BAILEY: Won't lean one way or the other?
23	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No.
24	MR. W. BAILEY: The fact that this young man sits
25	over here under indictment, would you give him the benefit of

not having done anything, that he's in here to face a charge? 1 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Absolutely. Absolutely. 2 MR. W. BAILEY: You wouldn't hesitate to do that? 3 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No, he's innocent until proven 4 5 guilty, sir. MR. W. BAILEY: Now, check and see did I omit 6 anybody. I don't think so. Let me ask, one of the things == 7 a key -- an essential element in a first degree murder case is 8 that they've got to prove beyond a reasonable doubt two 9 things: That the murder was premeditated and it was 10 That's what the law says. 11 intentional. Now if you find either one of you that the murder was 12 not premeditated and intentional, would any of you have any 13 problem returning a verdict on first degree murder of not 14 15 guilty? How about you, sir? PROSPECTIVE JUROR: (Shook head left to right.) 16 MR. W. BAILEY: You, ma'am? 17 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Unh-unh. 18 19 MR. W. BAILEY: You? PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No. 20 MR. W. BAILEY: You, sir. 21 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: You. 22 MR. W. BAILEY: You, sir? 23 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No. 24 MR. W. BAILEY: You, ma'am? Ms. Bolton, would 25

1 you? PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No, not a problem. 2 MR. W. BAILEY: How about you, Mr. Owens? If you 3 found that premeditation wasn't proved to you beyond a 4 reasonable doubt, how would you vote, sir? 5 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I wouldn't have a problem 6 7 voting no. MR. W. BAILEY: Not quilty? 8 Not quilty. PROSPECTIVE JUROR: 9 MR. W. BAILEY: Now if you find that the 10 prosecution failed to overcome the presumption of innocence 11 and they're required to do that, they've got to overcome that 12 by proving with proof beyond a reasonable doubt premeditation, 13 an intentional killing on the first degree murder charge. 14 It's just that simple. If you say to yourself, if you say I 15 can't -- I don't have an answer as to how she died, in this 16 instance talking about Mrs. Braswell or that it was 17 accidental, but you're satisfied that the prosecution hasn't 18 proven that it was premeditated and intentional, would you 19 have any problem with voting not guilty? How would you vote, 20 21 sir. 22 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Not guilty. 23 MR. W. BAILEY: You, ma'am? PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Not guilty. 24 MR. W. BAILEY: You, ma'am? 25

1	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Not guilty.
2	MR. W. BAILEY: You, ma'am?
3	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Not guilty.
4	MR. W. BAILEY: You, sir?
5	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Not guilty.
6	MR. W. BAILEY: You, ma'am?
7	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Not guilty.
8	MR. W. BAILEY: You, ma'am?
9	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Not guilty.
10	MR. W. BAILEY: You, Ms. Bolton?
11	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Not guilty.
12	MR. W. BAILEY: Mr. Oliver, how about you, sir?
13	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Not guilty.
14	MR. W. BAILEY: Now I have talked with the other
15	jurors about alternative sex styles or sex play. And we had
16	talked about how graphic that the presentation of evidence
17	might be in terms of sex toys and devices that the couple may
18	have used. Now would that cause any of you to be so
19	embarrassed that you would be uncomfortable in this kind of
20	case, that you couldn't sit as fair and impartial jurors? Any
21	of you?
22	And you know we're not here to judge the sexual
23	behavior in the context of passing moral judgment. That's not
24	what we're here for. I don't know of any trial where one
11	

where a jury has sat in moral judgment on one's sex

preferences, his sex style or her sex style. That's not what we're here for. You're not here to determine, to morally judge him or Mrs. Braswell. It's not a case about morality.

It's not a case about religion. Any of you have any religious belief that would not allow you to sit as a fair and impartial juror in a case of this sort when we're talking about possible alternative sexual behavior that may differ from what you've been understood to believe what was basic? Anybody feel that you've got any kind of institutional beliefs like religious beliefs or philosophical beliefs that would cause you to do other than look at the proof in this case and judge this case solely on the proof?

Now there may be character proof introduced in this case. And His Honor will tell you how to judge and evaluate character proof. It stands as a witness in behalf of the person for whom the character proof is submitted. And if there is character proof here, and His Honor will tell you the ground rules under which you evaluate and judge character proof, but if you feel that the character proof measures up, could you give it the benefit of character proof?

And character proof is admitted on two questions, not that he -- that a defendant couldn't have committed the act.

That ain't the purpose of character proof. Character proof is limited to what is his reputation for truth and veracity and community and would you believe that's the purpose of

character proof? Can y'all follow that?

Listen to character proof. And of course character proof can be assailed. It can be attacked. Prosecution asks the character witnesses about other instances -- incidents that they feel might have some materiality or relevance in terms of getting at how well that character witness really knows this person. Would you weigh all of that though fairly and impartially? How about you, ma'am, Ms. Easley? Would you?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Uh-huh.

MR. W. BAILEY: Now one other thing, too, again getting into -- this kind of case is unusual in that you open up the marital lifestyle of the parties. And one of the things that I want to ask you about is that there may be some proof that -- and I'm asking all of you jurors -- that Mr. Braswell may have dated outside the marriage. And you might hear from a dear friend of his. Would that cause any of y'all to hold that against him on this first degree murder charge? Any of you? Any of you would be so morally turned off because he may have had a girlfriend or accused of having a girlfriend that you would be so turned off that you couldn't sit there and fairly and impartially judge him?

So I guess I take it by the nature of your answers and responses that everybody understands that this is not a case about the moral sexual behavior of the Braswells, except to

that resulted in this death. Can all of y'all understand that? Any problems?

And you may hear -- one thing you may hear references about is -- and again, I don't think I asked -- I may have asked you about a sex toy, I believe I did. But I don't know whether you've read incidents about sexual play called choking games. I don't know whether any of you may have heard that or not, but whatever you've heard about it is not important because you're not to bring that, whatever you've been exposed to in that regard whatever you read about in this trial, that you are to get your evidence solely from the witness stand. And I take it that all of you are prepared to do that.

And I understood that among you new jurors that none of you are related or have any close ties with the prosecutor's office and you don't know these two prosecutors in the courtroom today.

And you understand that we're all on a level playing field, that the prosecutor doesn't have any edge on this case anymore than the Defense does, than we do. You understand that we weren't there and any statements that you've heard us make or anything that you hear us make in the opening statements, which will be done probably sometime in the morning, that those remarks are not to be taken as evidence in the case because nobody -- none of the people sitting at

counsel table was here. We don't know anymore about this case than you do. So we don't have any special knowledge or any special edge.

Can all of you abide by that and treat us as lawyers and not people who were there on the scene, that we don't know anymore about what happened between the Braswells than you do? Our job is just to bring before you what we have been able to gather.

Now one final thing and that is we've talked about if you found that premeditation and intentional -- and intent weren't there that you wouldn't have any problem on voting not guilty. You expressly said that and we're going to hold you to it.

Now I'm checking my notes here because this case is so important. I've -- oh, my expert. We're going to -- you're going to hear, we anticipate, testimony regarding -- from an expert regarding erotic asphyxiation. That means involving the choking experience in a sexual relationship. And can you evaluate that expert's testimony, Ph.D. from St. Louis the same way you evaluate the testimony of other witnesses?

And you're also going to hear testimony, we anticipate, from our own County medical examiner regarding what is known as autoasphyxiation. And again, asphyxiation meaning to constrain or choke off the air dealing with certain vessels running to the brain transporting the blood.

Now would that in any sort of way cause you not to be able to follow the proof because we're going to get into that, we anticipate about autoasphyxiation, again that word where people become hyponoxemia (phonetically spelled) setting in and that sort of thing. If you hear all those scientific terms -- and they'll explain to you what they mean. They'll explain to you what asphyxiation -- what the significance of it is and what we're talking about here today. That's what experts are for, to break it down for me. They have to break it down for me as well as jurors.

Because I didn't -- but in any event, as I sit, I understand that all of you can be fair and impartial and there's nothing about this case religiously or morally that would not cause you not to be able to sit as fair and impartial jurors?

Would Your Honor indulge me?

THE COURT: Yes, sir.

MS. WEIRICH: Judge, if Mr. Bailey is finished, can we approach?

THE COURT: You may.

MR. W. BAILEY: I'm sorry, we're finished.

(Bench conference commenced.)

MS. WEIRICH: With regard to Ms. Clay, I couldn't hear her. I got the impression that she was convicted of a felony passing bad check. My understanding would be that she

1	would be excluded but maybe I misunderstood her, too.
2	THE COURT: I don't think it was ever directly
3	asked of her. But I could ask her now. Ms. Clay, would you
4	step up here a minute, please. The matter that you had with
5	the check, how long ago was that?
6	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: About eight years ago, seven
7	years ago.
8	THE COURT: And were you actually charged with
9	that?
10	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yeah, made restitution, paid
11	it off.
12	THE COURT: And what happened to the case?
13	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Throwed it out.
14	THE COURT: You were not convicted at any point?
15	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Unh-unh. They erased it from
16	my record.
17	THE COURT: So you made restitution.
18	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: And can I say this? He looks
19	kind of familiar.
20	THE COURT: The defendant does?
21	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yeah. I mean, I stay on
22	Summer. It look like he's been around.
23	THE COURT: You live on Summer?
24	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yeah.
25	THE COURT: Where on Summer?

1	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Off of Tillman in that area.
2	I mean, he looks like he worked at a hospital that I worked at
3	a long time ago at Baptist, St. Francis.
4	MS. WEIRICH: His wife was in the medical field.
5	She may have worked in the hospitals.
6	THE COURT: But he looks familiar but you can't
7	say for sure?
8	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I can't say for sure.
9	THE COURT: Thank you. You may be seated.
10	Mr. Bailey, do you know whether your client lived anywhere
11	near Summer and Tillman?
12	MR. W. BAILEY: Where he lives now?
13	THE COURT: Where he has lived over the past
14	several years?
15	MR. J. BAILEY: No, he's never lived over there.
16	His mother lived over in the Douglas Community, which is not
17	far from there. But I think that his wife worked at an agency
18	that contracted with those hospitals. I think that might be
19	
20	MS. WEIRICH: As did his girlfriend.
21	THE COURT: Did he ever work in the hospitals?
22	MR. J. BAILEY: No.
23	THE COURT: But he may well have frequented them.
24	MR. J. BAILEY: That's possible.
25	(Said bench conference concluded.)

MS. WEIRICH: While they're discussing, Judge, may 1 I step out briefly? 2 THE COURT: All right. Mr. Oliver, Mr. Owens and 3 Ms. Bolton, y'all are excused at this time. Thank you very 4 much. Please check back tomorrow morning across the street in 5 the large jury room. Mr. Widner, if you would have a seat on 6 7 the end of the back row, please. And, Ms. Clay, the seat right behind you on the end of the middle row. And, 8 Ms. Benton, the seat right behind you there in the middle of 9 10 the middle row. 11 Mr. Bailey, you need to challenge. MR. J. BAILEY: Just one second, Your Honor. 12 THE COURT: Ms. Benton and Ms. Clay, y'all are 13 excused at this time. Thank you very much for your 14 participation. Check back across the street tomorrow morning. 15 And, Mr. Nagel and Ms. Jackson, if you'd have the two seats in 16 the middle row there, please. 17 Mr. Nagel, you're excused at this time. Thank you very 18 much for your participation. 19 MS. WEIRICH: May we approach, Judge? 20 THE COURT: You may. 21 (Bench conference commenced.) 22 MS. WEIRICH: We would renew our Batson challenge. 23

THE COURT: All right. Well, I will note that

five of the eight challenges have now been exercised all

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against Caucasians. So I will state that from this point 1 forward if anymore are exercised against Caucasians, we will 2 have to have an out-of-jury hearing. The threshold would have 3 been met at that point. 4 MR. J. BAILEY: We also now have several on the 5 jury now, Judge. 6 THE COURT: Well, there aren't enough challenges 7 -- I will note you are correct, that there have been a couple 8 of rounds where you have passed and not challenged and that's 9 a factor that does enter into it. So I acknowledge that and 10 we'll move on at this point. 11 MR. W. BAILEY: In fact, the panel that's 12 currently sitting has five whites. 13 THE COURT: I understand that. That is not the 14 15 test --MR. W. BAILEY: I understand. 16 THE COURT: -- applied. That has no bearing on 17 relevance whatsoever at this point. None. But, Mr. Bailey, 18 what I just mentioned does have some bearing and that is if 19 you pass a round without challenging anybody, then that 20 factors into it. So at this point we'll move on, but be 21 forewarned that we're getting -- we're at the threshold now. 22 MR. W. BAILEY: Very well. Thank you. 23 (Said bench conference concluded.) 24 THE COURT: You may call seven more jurors. 25

1	DEPUTY LAFFERTY: 60.
2	THE COURT: Thomas West.
3	DEPUTY LAFFERTY: 15.
4	THE COURT: Constance Fite.
5	DEPUTY LAFFERTY: 23.
6	THE COURT: Marvin Oliver.
7	DEPUTY LAFFERTY: 6.
8	THE COURT: W.B. Wade.
9	DEPUTY LAFFERTY: 51.
10	THE COURT: Larry Braddock.
11	DEPUTY LAFFERTY: 32.
12	THE COURT: Frank Gillespie.
13	DEPUTY LAFFERTY: 48.
14	THE COURT: John Glover.
15	Mr. West, are you employed, sir?
16	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I'm a retired surgeon.
17	THE COURT: All right, sir.
18	MR. J. BAILEY: Your Honor, there's something I
19	need to bring to the Court's attention.
20	THE COURT: Okay.
21	(Bench conference commenced.)
22	MR. J. BAILEY: Mr. Oliver is my son's basketball
23	coach over at Booker T. Washington so I just want to go ahead
24	and save some time and let the Court know that now.
25	THE COURT: Mr. Oliver's been excused.

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1	MR. BAILEY: No. He's my son's basketball coach
2	currently.
3	THE COURT: Thank you. I'll excuse him.
4	(Said bench conference concluded.)
5	THE COURT: Dr. West, could you stay with us for a
6	few days on a sequestered jury?
7	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.
8	THE COURT: Thank you. Ms. Fite, are you
9	employed?
10	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I am, the law firm of Baker
11	Donelson.
12	THE COURT: What do you do with them?
13	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I am an information technology
14	trainer.
15	THE COURT: How long have you been with them?
16	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: 31 years.
17	THE COURT: They don't do much criminal work in
18	that firm?
19	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No.
20	THE COURT: Probably none. But having worked
21	around lawyers all these years, is there anything about your
22	job with the law firm that you think would affect your ability
23	to be fair and impartial on this jury?
24	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No, not at all.
25	THE COURT: And could you stay with us for a few

1	days on a sequestered jury?
2	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I can.
3	THE COURT: And, Mr. Oliver, I'm informed that you
4	know Mr. J. Bailey and his son so I think I'll go ahead and
5	excuse you at this time. Thank you, though, for your patience
6	today. Please check back tomorrow morning across the street.
7	Mr. Wade, are you employed?
8	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.
9	THE COURT: Where?
10	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: With International Paper.
11	THE COURT: What do you do with them?
12	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I manage global sales.
13	THE COURT: How long have you been with them?
14	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: 22 years.
15	THE COURT: Could you stay with us for a few days
16	on a sequestered jury?
17	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.
18	THE COURT: Thank you. Mr. Braddock, are you
19	employed?
20	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.
21	THE COURT: Where?
22	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Self-employed.
23	THE COURT: What type of work?
24	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Lawn service.
25	THE COURT: Could you stay with us for a few days

1	on a sequestered jury?
2	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.
3	THE COURT: Thank you. Mr. Gillespie, are you
4	employed?
5	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes, I am.
6	THE COURT: Where?
7	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I work at Fed Ex.
8	THE COURT: What do you do for them?
9	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I'm a telecommunications
10	specialist.
11	THE COURT: And how long have you been with them?
12	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: 27 years.
13	THE COURT: Could you stay with us for a few days
14	on a sequestered jury?
15	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.
16	THE COURT: Thank you. Mr. Glover, are you
17	employed?
18	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.
19	THE COURT: Where?
20	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Smith & Nephew Orthopaedics.
21	THE COURT: How long have you been with them?
22	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: 32 years.
23	THE COURT: And could you stay with us for a few
24	days on a sequestered jury?
25	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No.

THE COURT: Why is that, sir? 1 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Because I've got animals and I 2 ain't got nobody to feed them, cats, stuff like that. 3 THE COURT: I'll excuse you, sir. Thank you. If 4 you three would move down one, please. You may call two more 5 6 jurors. DEPUTY LAFFERTY: 28. 7 THE COURT: Robert Dawkins. 8 DEPUTY LAFFERTY: 37. 9 THE COURT: Melvin Morris. 10 Mr. Dawkins, are you employed? 11 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes, sir, I am. 12 THE COURT: Where? 13 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Bellevue Baptist Church. 14 15 THE COURT: What do you do for them? PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I'm president of the Bellevue 16 17 Foundation. THE COURT: And how long have you held that 18 19 position? PROSPECTIVE JUROR: For five years. 20 THE COURT: Okay. And could you stay with us on a 21 sequestered jury for a few days? 22 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Well, I've been thinking about 23 It would be hard but I guess I'd have to do it. It's 24 just a two-man office and I'm the president. 25

THE COURT: Right. But you feel as though you could make arrangements for -- from a work standpoint, you 2 feel it would be difficult is that your concern? 3 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes, sir, I think it would be. 4 I think there's also an issue with the nature of the trial. 5 THE COURT: That you feel might affect your 6 7 ability? PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes, sir. 8 THE COURT: To listen to it fairly and 9 impartially? I'll go ahead and excuse you, Mr. Dawkins. 10 Thank you for being down here. Please come back tomorrow 11 12 morning across the street. Mr. Morris, are you employed? 13 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes, sir, I am. 14 15 THE COURT: Where? PROSPECTIVE JUROR: (Indiscernible) Line trucking 16 17 company. THE COURT: How long have you been with them? 18 19 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: 16 years. 20 THE COURT: What do you do for them? PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Warehouseman. 21 THE COURT: And could you stay with us for a few 22 23 days on a sequestered jury? PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes, I could. But on behalf 24 -- by me knowing Mr. Bailey, me and him former classmates and 25

friends and in the past, I feel like I would like to be 1 2 excused at this time. THE COURT: Okay. Thank you for calling that to 3 our attention. I'll excuse you, Mr. Morris. Thank you, sir. 4 You may call two more jurors. 5 DEPUTY LAFFERTY: 1. 6 7 THE COURT: Glenith Calvin. DEPUTY LAFFERTY: 8 27. 9 THE COURT: Sheila Gray. 10 Mr. Calvin, are you employed, sir? PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes, sir, I am. 1.1 12 THE COURT: Where? PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Technicolor Distributions. 13 THE COURT: How long have you been there? 14 15 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Two years. 16 THE COURT: And could you stay with us on a 17 sequestered jury for a few days? PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes, but some comments that 18 you all made earlier about people knowing people, I know 19 20 Walter Bailey. 21 THE COURT: Okay. How long have you known 22 Mr. Bailey? PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Back when there used to be --23 that's a long time ago, about 20 years ago. 24 25 THE COURT: Okay. I'll excuse you. Thank you for

bringing that to our attention. 1 2 And, Ms. Gray, are you employed? PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes, I am. 3 THE COURT: Where? 4 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: State of Tennessee University 5 of Memphis. 6 7 THE COURT: What do you do? PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Business and finance. 8 THE COURT: How long have you been there? 9 10 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Three years. 11 THE COURT: Could you stay with us on a sequestered jury for a few days? 12 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes, sir. 13 THE COURT: Thank you. If you would move down one 14 15 seat, please. And you may call one more juror. DEPUTY LAFFERTY: 36. 16 17 THE COURT: Jan Kinard. Ms. Kinard, are you employed? 18 19 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes, I am. 20 THE COURT: Where? 21 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I work for Judy McClellan and 22 Crye-Leike Realtors. 23 THE COURT: And how long have you been with them? 24 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Beginning my fifth year. 25 was a paralegal before I went to work for Judy.

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1	THE COURT: With whom?
2	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Williams, McDaniel, Wolfe and
3	Womack, estate probate and tax.
4	THE COURT: Could you stay with us on a
5	sequestered jury for a few days?
6	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes, sir.
7	THE COURT: And, Mr. Braddock, you had your hand
8	up?
9	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I also know Brother Bailey
10	through my brother-in-law.
11	THE COURT: Brother Bailey.
12	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Through my brother-in-law I
13	know him.
14	THE COURT: Mr. Bailey?
15	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.
16	THE COURT: And do you know him
17	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Just as meeting.
18	THE COURT: You don't know him personally?
19	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No.
20	THE COURT: You're not a long-time personal friend
21	or anything?
22	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No.
23	THE COURT: Met him through your brother-in-law on
24	how many occasions?
25	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Just at passing.
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THE COURT: Okay. Do you think -- and I guess you're the only one that can answer this. Do you think that that would affect your ability to listen impartially to the case? PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Oh, no. No. THE COURT: You could listen to the proof and to what the lawyers say, including Mr. Bailey, and still base a verdict on the proof and the law? PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes. THE COURT: And not be unduly swayed by Mr. Bailey. You'd want to listen to what he said, of course, but you could set aside your knowledge and friendship? PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes. THE COURT: Is that a fair statement? PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes. I don't want to put words in your THE COURT: Thank you for bringing that to our attention. Ms. Weirich. MS. WEIRICH: Thank you, Your Honor. Good I'm going to direct my comments to the seven of you that are new with us. The first question being were all of you able to hear everything that's been discussed here this afternoon?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.

MS. WEIRICH: Just a little review. What are the

three tools that jurors have to use? 1 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: 2 Common sense. What else? MS. WEIRICH: Yes. 3 Evidence. PROSPECTIVE JUROR: 4 5 MS. WEIRICH: And what comes from the judge? The law. PROSPECTIVE JUROR: 6 MS. WEIRICH: That's right, the only three things 7 you can use. And there's no room in this courtroom or any 8 other for sympathy or prejudice. Were you all able to hear us 9 when we were talking about beyond a reasonable doubt and what 10 it means and more specifically what it doesn't mean, that 11 we're not held to proving the case beyond all doubt. 12 Do you agree that it would be impossible, Dr. West, for 13 14 me to prove to you beyond all doubt that anything happened? 15 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes. 16 MS. WEIRICH: You would have to see it, wouldn't 17 you? PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes. 18 19 MS. WEIRICH: Okay. And the law allows for that human characteristic, if you will. It doesn't require that of 20 21 us. 22 Premeditation is a word that has come into play. doesn't have to exist in the mind of the defendant for a set 23 24 period of time. It just has to exist before the killing. 25 Intent is another word we talked about. How do we know

what someone's intent might be? By what? 1 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Their actions. 2 MS. WEIRICH: Their actions, their words, things 3 Dr. West, there may be -- or there will be some 4 5 doctors that will testify in this case and they may use terms that I ask or Ms. Carnesale asks them to explain to the jury 6 and you might obviously already know what those words mean and 7 may already be six steps ahead everyone else. Can you put 8 your vast medical training and your vast medical experience 9 aside and just focus on what you learn about this case from 10 11 the courtroom? PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes, I think so. 12 MS. WEIRICH: Okay. Were you a specific type of 13 14 surgeon? 15 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: General surgeon. 16 MS. WEIRICH: Where did you practice? 17 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Baptist. 18 MS. WEIRICH: When did you retire? 19 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: 1996. MS. WEIRICH: Okay. All right. So any -- you 20 won't feel the temptation to hold a class or hold a lecture 21 back in the jury room about any medical term or concepts 22 23 that might --PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Not at all. 24 25 MS. WEIRICH: All right. Probably be relieved not to have to.

All right. And, again, to you the judge already asked you this a little bit. I know that Baker Donelson hardly does any criminal work unless they just have to, but anything about the exposure that you've had to the lawyers and to the clients and hearing what you hear on a daily basis, some of that may sound familiar to you here in a courtroom. Can you separate your legal knowledge from what goes on at Baker Donelson from this courtroom?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Definitely.

MS. WEIRICH: And just reach a verdict based upon what you hear within the confines of this courtroom and your common sense?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Right.

MS. WEIRICH: Okay. All right. Have any of the seven of you been the victim of a crime or had a close friend or family member that's been a victim of a violent crime?

Yes, sir?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes, capital murder.

MS. WEIRICH: Sir?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes. Not a victim but I know someone.

MS. WEIRICH: What were they a victim of?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Capital murder.

MS. WEIRICH: They were killed? You know someone

that was killed? 1 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes. 2 MS. WEIRICH: Or you know the person that was --3 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: The person accused of the 4 5 killing. MS. WEIRICH: And are they currently -- what is 6 7 the situation? Is the case pending? PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No. 8 MS. WEIRICH: It's over? 9 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: They doing time. 10 MS. WEIRICH: They're doing time. Did you know 11 the person that was killed as well? 12 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No. 13 MS. WEIRICH: You just knew the defendant. All 14 15 right. How long ago was the incident? 16 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: 11 years ago. 17 MS. WEIRICH: Did you come -- was there a trial? PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes. 18 MS. WEIRICH: Did you attend the trial? Did you 19 20 testify at the trial? PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No. 21 MS. WEIRICH: All right. And is there anything 22 about that experience that would keep you from giving both 23 sides of this case a fair trial? 24 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I'm not sure. 25

MS. WEIRICH: Okay. There might be? 1 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Might be. I'm not sure. 2 MS. WEIRICH: Well, it's really only a question 3 that only you can answer. Was there -- you just don't know. 4 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I quess my problem with it, I 5 didn't agree with the --6 MS. WEIRICH: With the verdict? 7 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes. 8 MS. WEIRICH: Okay. Okay. Because of your 9 connection with the person accused? 10 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Exactly. Exactly, and what 11 they were accused for. 12 MS. WEIRICH: And that might be kind of hard for 13 14 you to separate? 15 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes. MS. WEIRICH: Understanding that it might be 16 difficult and understanding as well that we don't expect you 17 all to come to us having had no life experiences and to have 18 lived life with blinders on, we're not asking you to forget 19 that, but what the situation we don't want to see arise is 20 that you can't evaluate the evidence and the law fairly. In 21 22 other words, what you experienced when you sat in court and watched the verdict being returned would so cloud your mind 23 this week that you wouldn't be able to give both sides a fair 24

trial.

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1	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: It won't cloud it.
2	MS. WEIRICH: Okay. You don't think it will come
3	into play?
4	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No, I don't think so.
5	MS. WEIRICH: In your deliberations?
6	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I don't think so. And I hope
7	not.
8	MS. WEIRICH: Okay. Can you promise us that
9	you'll only return a verdict based upon the law, the evidence,
10	and your common sense?
11	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.
12	MS. WEIRICH: And that you won't allow sympathy or
13	prejudice back there?
14	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.
15	MS. WEIRICH: Okay. All right. Anyone else?
16	Yes, ma'am?
17	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: My cousin was murdered.
18	MS. WEIRICH: Okay. How long ago was that?
19	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Nine years ago not in
20	Tennessee.
21	MS. WEIRICH: And again, the same question to you,
22	was there anything about that
23	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No.
24	MS. WEIRICH: From giving both sides a fair trial?
25	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No.

1	MS. WEIRICH: All right. Anyone else? Yes,
2	ma'am?
3	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Family member was injured.
4	MS. WEIRICH: Okay. Seriously injured?
5	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Seriously, yeah.
6	MS. WEIRICH: Okay. How long ago was that?
7	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: About a year or two.
8	MS. WEIRICH: Okay. And were they injured as a
9	result of a criminal act?
10	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.
11	MS. WEIRICH: Okay. Was it a domestic situation?
12	Or do you know?
13	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Well, I don't know how to
14	explain it. He was attacked.
15	MS. WEIRICH: Okay. All right. By someone he
16	knew or someone he didn't know?
17	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Someone he knew.
18	MS. WEIRICH: Okay. And is there a case pending
19	because of that?
20	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No, ma'am.
21	MS. WEIRICH: Was anyone caught?
22	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes, ma'am.
23	MS. WEIRICH: The person that attacked him?
24	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Uh-huh.
25	MS. WEIRICH: Okay. But you don't know what's

happened to the case or what the outcome of the case was? 1 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No, I don't, since that's been 2 a couple of years and I never went to court for it or had to 3 be in there or never heard of a trial or anything. 4 MS. WEIRICH: And this was a cousin you said? 5 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No, ma'am, a family member. 6 MS. WEIRICH: A family member, okay. Anything 7 about that that would keep you from giving both sides of this 8 case a fair trial? 9 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No, ma'am. 10 MS. WEIRICH: Anyone else I've left off? Have any 11 12 of you been arrested, convicted, indicted or charged with a crime, any of you new people? 13 Okay. All right. Thank you. I'll pass for cause, 14 Your Honor. 15 16 THE COURT: Mr. Bailey. MR. W. BAILEY: Thank you, Your Honor. 17 that I was talking loud enough when I was addressing your 18 19 predecessors, that you jurors before could hear me. Would any 20 of you answer any of those questions differently? We talked about a lot of things. We talked about the 21 burden of proof, that the burden of proof is -- rests with the 22 prosecutors and that these fine young ladies have got the 23 24 responsibility of discharging that burden beyond a reasonable

doubt.

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1	Now we also talked about the presumption of innocence.
2	And any of you have I take it all of you can give
3	Mr. Braswell and that's a very important presumption. It's
4	not just an empty ritual that we go through. I think I used
5	the illustration of the person coming out of Walgreens being
6	escorted by the police and we talked about sometimes we would
7	rush to judgment and say he must be guilty of something,
8	otherwise, they wouldn't be putting him in the squad car.
9	Ms. Fite, you would give him the presumption?
10	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Pardon me?
11	MR. W. BAILEY: You would give him the presumption
12	of being innocent?
13	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Oh, absolutely, yes.
14	MR. W. BAILEY: You work at Baker Donelson?
15	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.
16	MR. W. BAILEY: You're in litigation?
17	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No, I'm in information
18	technology, doing software training. I have no connection
19	with clients or actually the only time I have the attorneys is
20	when they come through training.
21	MR. W. BAILEY: So you're not part of the trial
22	advocacy team?
23	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No, not at all.
24	MR. W. BAILEY: Thank you. Is there a Mr. Fite?
25	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes, there is.

MR. W. BAILEY: What does he do, ma'am? 1 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: He's the credit manager at 2 Seabrook Wallcoverings. 3 MR. W. BAILEY: Is there anything about this case 4 that would cause you not to be able to call a ball a ball and 5 a strike a strike? 6 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No. 7 MR. W. BAILEY: How about you, Mr. Wade? Wade, 8 isn't it? 9 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes. 10 MR. W. BAILEY: Is there anything about this case 11 that would put you in a position of not being able to be fair 12 13 and impartial? PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No. 14 15 MR. W. BAILEY: You could apply your common senses and reach a fair and impartial verdict? 16 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes. 17 MR. W. BAILEY: And is there a Mrs. Wade? 18 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes. 19 MR. W. BAILEY: And what does she do? 20 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: She's a homemaker. 21 22 MR. W. BAILEY: I see. Thank you. Mr. Braddock, 23 how about you, sir? PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes, sir. 24 MR. W. BAILEY: Is there a Mrs. Braddock? 25

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Mrs. Braddock. 1 MR. W. BAILEY: Is there anything about this case 2 that would cause you not to be able to call a ball a ball and 3 a strike a strike? 4 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: 5 MR. W. BAILEY: Mr. --6 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: -- Gillespie. 7 MR. W. BAILEY: Gillespie. Is there anything 8 about this case that would make you uncomfortable? 9 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No, sir. 10 MR. W. BAILEY: And is there a Mrs. Gillespie? 11 12 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes, sir. MR. W. BAILEY: What does she do? 13 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: She's a school counselor at 14 15 Charjean Elementary. MR. W. BAILEY: I see. And what do you do? 16 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I'm a telecommunications 17 technician. I work in the network operations center at Fed 18 19 Ex. MR. W. BAILEY: I see. Thank you. Ms. Gray, how 20 It is Ms. Gray, isn't it? 21 about you? 22 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Correct. MR. W. BAILEY: How about you, Ms. Gray? 23 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: As far as what? 24 MR. W. BAILEY: Can you be fair and impartial? 25

1	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes, I can.
2	MR. W. BAILEY: You can hang with us?
3	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I sure can.
4	MR. W. BAILEY: Follow the proof?
5	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I sure can.
6	MR. W. BAILEY: Don't be swayed? All right.
7	We'll leave that there. Ms. Kinard, did I pronounce that
8	correctly?
9	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Around here most people say
10	Kinard. I answer to both.
11	MR. W. BAILEY: And I take it you can be fair and
12	impartial?
13	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes, sir.
14	MR. W. BAILEY: Is there a Mr. Kinard?
15	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes. Well, there was this
16	morning anyway. He's with realty title company. It's a
17	division of Crye-Leike.
18	MR. W. BAILEY: And I think you're in real estate,
19	too, right?
20	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Actually, I am and I'm not.
21	I'm an office manager for the number one agent for Crye-Leike.
22	MR. W. BAILEY: Dr. West, how about you, sir? Can
23	you be fair and impartial?
24	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Certainly.
25	MR. W. BAILEY: Can you call a ball a ball and a

strike a strike?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes, I can.

MR. W. BAILEY: Let me ask you. You enjoy a unique position in that this case is going to involve medical testimony from experts. And, of course, you are -- you've had extensive practice in general surgery; is that correct?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: That's correct, yes, sir.

MR. W. BAILEY: And, of course, you'll be sitting with lay jurors. And when I say "lay," I mean this is not within their field. Just like I'm a layperson in terms of the medical field. Would you use your medical position to make the field unlevel, that is to try and convince them and persuade them based on your own medical knowledge?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No, sir. I think each has to hear his own.

MR. W. BAILEY: And you understand that even though you've got the expertise, you qualify as a medical expert, I mean, that's what you are in surgery. And a lot of the evidence will center around wound and an analysis of wound. And, of course, you have a responsibility to listen to the experts as they testify about wound damage on the stand. Would you be inclined to or could you subjugate your own knowledge and listen to them and not try to second-guess those experts?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Oh, yes. I think I would not

try to second-guess them. There's no way to dispel knowledge.

You can't set your actual knowledge aside.

MR. W. BAILEY: I understand that. I understand
that. You're absolutely right. But would you try to

second-guess them and supplant their opinions and what they've

said with your own opinion?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No, sir.

MR. W. BAILEY: You'd be -- you'd feel locked in by what they would say?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I'd feel open to certainly listening to what was presented.

MR. W. BAILEY: Well, as an example, we're going to have forensic pathologists. And in that context, of course, they're going to talk about the medical proof, their analysis, their diagnoses and their findings. And the question is can you listen to them and accept their testimony and weigh it, of course His Honor will tell you how you weigh the testimony of expert witnesses, but the point is could you subjugate your own opinion and even though you may disagree with them and accept what they say under the ground rules of how you accept the testimony of expert witnesses?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes, I could, certainly.

MR. W. BAILEY: We're going to have the testimony, we anticipate, of a psychologist. And can you listen to the psychological testimony, the expert testimony and evaluate

that? 1 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes, sir. 2 MR. W. BAILEY: Under the same ground rules of how 3 you evaluate expert testimony? 4 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I believe indeed I could. 5 MR. W. BAILEY: You wouldn't try to second-guess 6 7 the psychologist? PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No, sir. 8 MR. W. BAILEY: Now do you -- could you listen to 9 the other jurors and hear what they've got to say and hold 10 yourself open to be convinced and persuaded by their arguments 11 as well about this case? 12 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes, I do. I think certainly 13 14 I can keep a very open mind. MR. W. BAILEY: Now let me ask you other jurors, 15 the fact that we would have a physician in the box or in the 16 jury room during deliberations, could the rest of you rely 17 upon your own independent recollection of what the facts were, 18 what was said here on the stand and listen -- and go by the --19 evaluate this case solely on the presentation of proof by the 20 medical experts that His Honor swore in and allowed to 21 22 testify? And you understand that anything that the -- Dr. West, 23 if he were chosen, wouldn't be back there as a witness, he'd 24 be back there just as an ordinary common juror. All of you

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understand that? And that you -- you would do us a disservice 1 if you relied on him and his medical opinion. All of you feel 2 that you could do that? 3 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes, sir. 4 5 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes. MR. W. BAILEY: Would Your Honor indulge me? 6 7 Thank you. THE COURT: Dr. West, you're excused at this time. 8 Thank you, sir, for your participation. And, Ms. Fite, if you 9 would have a seat behind you, please. 10 All right. The 12 jurors on the back two rows have now 11 been selected as to the jurors in this case. We will now 12 select two alternate jurors. Let me ask Mr. Wade to have a 13 14 seat on the back row, please, next to Mr. Berry. 15 All right. Mr. Wade has been selected as alternate 16 number one. We'll now select alternate number two. 17 Mr. Braddock, if you would have a seat on the back next to 18 Mr. Wade, please. 19 Mr. Braddock, you're excused at this time. Thank you very much for your participation. And, Mr. Gillespie, if 20 you'd have a seat on the back row, please, sir. 21 MR. J. BAILEY: Court indulge us one moment. 22 23 THE COURT: All right. Mr. Gillespie has been chosen as alternate number two. At this time I'd like to 24 thank Ms. Gray and Ms. Kinard and those of you still in the 25

audience for your patience today and your willingness to serve on this case, even though you weren't actually called upon.

At this time you are all excused. Please check back tomorrow morning in the large jury room.

All right. Ladies and gentlemen, we'll stop for the day at this time. I'll ask you all to be back down here at nine o'clock tomorrow morning. You do not need to go across the street to the large jury room and check in over there. They know that you've been assigned to this case so just come straight to this building and straight on up to our jury room here on the sixth floor. Don't linger in the hallway or down in the snack bar or anything of that sort. When you come in the building, come straight on up the elevator and straight on back to the jury room, please. Please, bring your suitcases with you tomorrow and we'll swear you in tomorrow morning and we will resume the trial.

So we will see all of you -- and of course as always, do not discuss the case at all tonight with family or friends or tomorrow when you return. Obviously, you can tell your family that you are on a sequestered jury starting tomorrow and that's why you won't be home tomorrow night, but other than that you cannot discuss the case tonight or anything about the case at all with anybody.

JUROR: Is it somewhere we can park or we just need to get dropped off?

THE COURT: Best to get dropped off. Officer 1 Lafferty can answer all those questions for you. He's had a 2 lot of experience on that. 3 Is there something I can take my employer 4 JUROR: 5 tonight? THE COURT: We'll get you something. 6 I am a diabetic so the medicines I usually 7 JUROR: put -- some of my medicines I put in a pill bottle, my little 8 daily pill thing. Do I need to bring the original bottles or 9 can I keep them in my container? 10 11 THE COURT: I think you can keep them in your I don't -- I can't anticipate a problem getting 12 container. through security, but if there is I'll come down and make sure 13 14 that there is no problem. 15 Thank you. We'll see you tomorrow morning at nine 16 o'clock in the jury room. (Jurors out.) 17 MR. J. BAILEY: Your Honor, just so we'll have an 18 idea, exactly what time does Your Honor plan for the trial 19 itself to start? 20 THE COURT: Nine o'clock. 21 22 MR. J. BAILEY: Your Honor is not going to call a calendar? 23 THE COURT: Nine o'clock every morning. Nine to 24 six will be the hours. 25

MR. W. BAILEY: On that expert?

THE COURT: You know, my best guess is that we'll need him on Thursday. And I know you said that's the day that's difficult for him. I don't know how difficult, difficult is. But we've got these jurors and we're in the middle of this trial and it's December and I certainly don't want -- I know y'all don't want to keep the jurors any longer than is absolutely necessary.

It just looks to me like Thursday is going to be the day we get to the Defense proof. So if you have other proof you can put on Thursday and call him first thing Friday morning, I don't see us realistically getting through the State's proof early enough on Wednesday to put an expert on of that sort. And so there is no way that you'll need to have him here Wednesday. Thursday afternoon would be good. If he absolutely cannot be here under any circumstances Thursday, then have him here ready to testify first thing Friday morning.

MR. J. BAILEY: We can do that.

MR. W. BAILEY: Very well.

THE COURT: Take him out.

MR. W. BAILEY: We'll plead with him, Judge.

THE COURT: And as soon as I say that, it may be Friday anyway. So who knows but we do the best we can. You may adjourn court.

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                      (Court was adjourned until 9 a.m.,
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                         Tuesday, December 6, 2005.)
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